P & O
B. SMYTH & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS
Rs. 30 A Dozen, 10 Years Old.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,982—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1900.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ... SOCIETY

VISITORS TO THE ... SOUTH ... KENSINGTON
(UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE)
CONTAINS OVER 200 APARTMENTS, FURNISHED WITH ALL MODERN LUXURY. TWO MINUTES FROM THE PARKS, KENSINGTON GARDENS, IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, AND IN THE MIDST OF THE FASHIONABLE QUARTER. HOTEL
MODERATE TARIFF.
QUEEN'S GATE TERRACE, LONDON, S.W.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
* PARRAMATTA	4386	A. Symons	7th July.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	14th "
* CLYDE	4069	K. Street	21st "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th "
* BENGAL	4656	S. Barcham	4th Aug.
M.L. SOBRAON	7392	J. M. Wilmer	11th "
* ORIENTAL	5384	J. F. Jephson	18th "
M.L. VALETTA	5023	F. N. Tillard	25th "
* BENGAL	4656	S. Barcham	1st Sept.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. F. Preston	8th "
ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	15th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	W. L. Parfitt	22nd "
* PENINSULAR	5257	W. A. Whelr	29th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th June, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klansberger	4,119	1st Oct., 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,149	1st Nov., 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	in July, 1900,
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	in Aug., 1900.
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Costanzo	6,013	in Sept., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachee.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 675.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	R. Mayor	5,400	25th July 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 28th June 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	2nd Aug., 1900.
ANNAM	6,357	Poydenot	30th Aug., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "YARRA," 4,249 tons, Captain X....., to sail on or about the 25th July, 1900, every 28 days' Departures.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

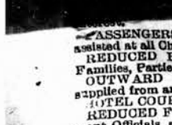
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *viâ* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, all other Steamers, including FREE of CHARGE for [illegible] given to the selection of Passengers, [illegible] and available from any [illegible] all parts of the Globe. [illegible] LLING TICKETS issued [illegible] rney at all places of [illegible]

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway Officials, their Families, Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, forwarded and insured.
LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept and interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be learned on application.
DRAFTS ISSUED, CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT payable in all parts of the World, granted for the use of Travellers.
BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, GOVERNMENT [illegible] FOREIGN CURRENCIES purchased [illegible]
DIVIDENDS PAYED and PENSIONS collected [illegible] every description of Banking and Agency [illegible]
HAND BOOK of [illegible]

BOMBAY, CA[illegible] ENGOOK.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1695 tons, on the 13th July, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 10th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 12th July, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingeh, Bushire, Feo, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 10th July.

FOR KARACHEE, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 12th July.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 6th July, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS & AGENTS,

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—3-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
COLOMBO—Clifford Berry & Co.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

Branch Office at CAPE TOWN, Africa.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 20, and interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months, at interest to be learned on Application.
PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected.
Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.
TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.
ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered FREE.
VOLUMINOUS Private CODE minimizing expense, at CLIENTS' Service.
STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold.
GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.
Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.
Full information promptly given and Handbooks sent free on Application.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

THE following CARRIAGES from well-known first class coach builders:—

PER S. S. PENINSULA.

"THE ROSBERRY"—Light reversible Stanhope Wagonette with hind seats to form T cart and rubber tyred wheels, made of best material and workmanship throughout, by Bennett and Sons, Ipswich, suitable for one or pair horses.

"THE CREMORE"—By same maker, very stylish and light Stanhope Phaeton, hind seats to from T cart, rubber tyred wheels, made of best material and workmanship throughout. Suitable for one or pair horses.

"THE RUTLAM"—An improved style of Ralli cart by same maker, to carry 4 persons, with rubber tyred wheels. Will take a horse from 14 to 14-2.

PER S. S. PARAMATTA.

2 Ralli carts with best quality Warner wheels with rubber tyres, patent axles, screw seats and moveable foot rests, by John Bryant and Son.

The above carriages can be seen at the undersigned's Show Rooms at Bellasis Road, Byculla.

LUDHA EBRAIM & CO.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

RECEIVED, Keyless Lever Watches, by [illegible] Colour of Leather—STEPHENS, LUKE & Co., Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND
SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted, throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE & CO.,
Proprietors.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

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S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.
(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, and ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY of OUTSTANDINGS, RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP and BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchase and Sales of businesses negotiated.

NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA and Co. act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

SAVE TIME, TROUBLE, MONEY, AND TEMPER, BY SENDING ALL YOUR ORDERS AND COMMISSIONS TO

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,

WHO WILL EXECUTE THEM WITH THE UTMOST PROMPTITUDE, CARE, AND ATTENTION.

OFFICES:
17, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
(Over Crawford and Co.)
RESIDENCE:
CONTRACTOR'S BUILDINGS,
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

ALL INTENDING ASSURERS Should obtain the PROSPECTUS FOR 1900.

NEW RATES, LIBERAL CONDITIONS.

Specially MODERATE PREMIUMS are charged for ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at a stipulated age or at death if it should happen sooner.

THE FUNDS EXCEED RS. 1,50,00,000. IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The Expenses of Management being Exceptionally Low, the "Oriental" is in a position to grant POLICIES with Special Benefits.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Offices,

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Manager.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	13
With Cur	50	24	13
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	13

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

SOLE AGENTS IN WESTERN & NORTHERN INDIA.
FOR THE CARNEGIE STEEL Co., LD.,
Pittsburg, U. S. A.
1,200 TONS OF CARNEGIE STEEL BEAMS,
STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, ETC,
Kept in Stock in Bombay.
Beams of all sections from 3 inch to 24 inch deep and in a large variety of lengths up to 44 feet.
Best and Strongest Beams in the Market.
Quotations on application for Delivery to any [illegible] India.

G[illegible] VICE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL REMEDIES FOR

CHOLERA.

DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURES.

(*Made from the Government Formula.*)

These Medicines are used and recommended by the local Government and the Health Department.

		Pints. Rs. a.	Quarts. Rs. a.
In Bottles, with Opium	Special cash rates	1 4	2 4
	Ordinary rates	1 8	2 8
Do. without Opium	Special cash rates	1 0	1 8
	Ordinary rates	1 2	1 12

ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE
(ASTRINGENT, ANODYNE, ANTISPASMODIC.)

In all stages of the above diseases has been found invaluable.

Per Bottle	Special cash rates	As. 12 and Re. 1-4
	Ordinary rates	As. 14 and Re. 1-8

For convenience and economy in Hospitals, &c., &c., the above will be supplied in bulk at a reduction.

TREACHER'S CHOLERA TINCTURE.

A safe and rapid cure in a highly concentrated and portable form. This should always be kept handy for cases of emergency, and from its portability commends itself to the notice of Travellers.

Per Bottle	Special cash rates	Re. 1-0 and Re. 1-12
	Ordinary rates	Re. 1-2 and Rs. 2-0

CHLORODYNE.
(TREACHER'S OWN MAKE.)

The above is largely employed by Medical Men, and also in Hospitals.

As an Astringent it is a most reliable remedy, and seldom fails to give relief in either Diarrhœa Dysentery, or Cholera.

Per Bottle	Special cash rates	As. 12 and Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-0
	Ordinary rates	As. 14 and Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-4

SPECIAL TERMS FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

Mc. DOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 7/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.

MADRAS AND LONDON.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

SWISS WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

ALL REQUIRING an accurate, elegant and durable TIMEKEEPER should select a WATCH of our MANUFACTURE and bearing our NAME and TRADE MARK.

They are obtainable through any dealer in India or Burma, or direct from our head office for the East.

22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.

We won in open competition at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84, the only GOLD MEDAL which was awarded for the actual manufacturing of SWISS WATCHES.

FAVRE LEUBA AND COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:
22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA OVER 40 YEARS.

NEW AGENTS WANTED.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY

KEY MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS

KAISER BREWERY BECK & CO.,

HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA.

SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:—H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

WATCHES.

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIMEKEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL.—

	Rs. a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15 8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	32 0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35 0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35 0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	55 0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalled Wrist Watch with Strap, the Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32 0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	34 0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45 0

SILVER.—

MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45 0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50 0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55 0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60 0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65 0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70 0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70 0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case	75 0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80 0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95 0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Crystal face case	100 0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Hunting case	115 0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Half Hunting case	125 0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

[ESTABLISHED 1862]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

(ESTABLISHED 1856).

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY,
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. S. "TRENTHAM HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS AGENCY, Apollo Street, Bombay, 6th July, 1900.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "INDIA," from SHANGHAI and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS, which will be landed at the Victoria Dock No. 3.

The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey Damages, and Claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented within 3 days of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise none will be entertained.

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Bombay, 6th July, 1900.

NOW READY.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

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GENERAL AGENT IN INDIA.

Uganda Protectorate on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, 7 Colaba Causeway, Bombay.

THE COLLECTOR of SHOLAPUR BEGS to acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of Rs. 100 from Sir DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT and Rs. 150 from Messrs LEOPOLD CASSELLA & Co. for the SHOLAPUR CHARITABLE FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

A. F. MACONOCHIE,
Collector and President of the Sholapur Committee of the Relief Fund.

Sholapur, 5th July 1900.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 19th instant, to THURSDAY, the 2nd proximo both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. BIGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 6th July 1900.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank on THURSDAY, the 9th proximo, at 3-30 p.m., for the following objects:—

(1.) To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.

(2.) To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of the Honorable Mr. S. M. Moses and Mr. John R. Greaves, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

(3.) To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 5th July 1900.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Half Year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and a Bonus of 2 per cent. per annum, both free from Income Tax, will be payable on application on and after MONDAY, the 23rd instant, to registered Shareholders on 30th June, 1900.

By order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 5th July 1900.

THE ORIGINAL SHIP-BRAND INDIAN CONDIMENTS,

SUCH AS

CHUTNIES, CURRY POWDERS, PICKLES, PRESERVES, &c.,

That are so well Celebrated in the World,

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Up-Country Orders carefully and promptly executed.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

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Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report,
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1890 and 1897 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1890 and 1897, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance...Rs. 10.
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Bombay Gazette Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

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15, BANK STREET,

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION ALSO HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

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WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasic guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

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No. 85 Jeebon Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

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AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MUSICAL BOX, PERAMBULATORS, IRON SAFE, BICYCLE, GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, DIAMOND AND RUBY RINGS EARRINGS, &c.

Messrs. MACKENZIE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Room, in Apollo Street, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., a quantity of furniture, consisting of sofas, chairs, round, writing and dressing tables, with and without marble tops, mirror door almirahs, wardrobes, cloth presses, chest of drawers, sideboards, chiffoneers, musical box, perambulators, tricycles, show cases, cabinets, iron safe, table ornaments, diamond and ruby rings, earings, bicycle, pictures, hanging and table lamps, gold and silver watches, &c.

MACKENZIE & Co.,

Bombay, 7th July, 1900.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

WANTED, EUROPEAN WATCHMAKER, one capable of handling complicated Watches, such as Repeaters, Chronographs and Recorders, Perpetual Calendars and also Chronometers. Apply MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay.

"VERMITE" is used by the ADMIRALTY (both ashore and afloat) WAR OFFICE, all Passenger Steamship, Companies, and leading Hotels, Restaurants, Clubs, &c. Per box, Ans. 14.—Sold by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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OUR POPULAR SALES have become a Household word in every family. New Goods opened to-day. Prices marvelously cheap. Inspection solicited—SHROFF BROS. Hornby Road.

FOR SALE—Hayward Tyler's Beam Patent Action Soda Water Machine in working order at very moderate price—Apply to Refreshment Room Keeper—Hubli.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English Indian Designs or made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WANTED a NATIVE qualified, NURSE for the G. T. Hospital, Bombay. Salary Rs. 20 per month. Apply to the SURGEON in charge, Gooculdas Tejpal Hospital, Bombay.

FLAT.—WANTED by the end of September small Flat, Colaba Causeway, Sea View or neighbourhood. Address stating rent.—"G.," care of this Office.

ON VIEW—Late Mr. F. Dawson's valuable furniture, Cottage Piano by Soundy, Victoria, marc, etc., at Supari Bagh Road, Parel, to be sold on Sunday 8th inst.

AUCTION SALE of a deceased doctor's furniture, medical books, surgical instruments, &c., opposite Byculla new Railway Station, THIS DAY, at 1 p.m.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

ENGLISH Tunes for Phœnix Organs are especially made to our order, and can be exchanged if not approved.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CLOUDY WEATHER is the best for Studio Portraiture. Produces softer results and is cool and comfortable. This will be proved by granting a sitting for your Portrait in RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Fort, Bombay.

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TO BE LET.—Room suitable for Barrister or Pleader opposite the High Court, from 1st June Rent Rs. 35, Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA Manager to H. H. the Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—The THIRD FLAT of the PHEROZE BUILDING, next to Yacht Club Chambers commanding excellent view of the harbour. For Rent and other particulars, apply to Mr. ARDESHER BHICAJI PATELL, care of A. Bhicaji & Co., Jewellers, Apollo Bunder.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings Charing Cross, London.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150 C, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-12-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J.C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

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OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phœnix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained Workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches. A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" also, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 16 per year including Postage.

£2,200,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1899 being the largest amount in the History of the Company.—Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

REPORTS Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates, Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.

TWENTY-FIFTH EDITION.

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1900 contains much new and valuable information brought up-to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

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A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Manila
Calcutta,	Bangkok.	Cebu Philippines
Madras	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Tientsin.
Colombo.	Sourabaya.	Hankow.
Penang.	Hongkong.	Yokohama.
Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow	Kobe.
Thaiping.		

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN, Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £310,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 115,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
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BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
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CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on Application. Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON, Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	,,	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	8,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Teutsin.

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The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

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THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

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SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

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CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.
RESERVE FUND...— ,, 1,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—

For 2 and 3 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Handies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK, Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

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TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

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THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing cough, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

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VEUVE CLIQUOT PONSARDIN	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jeres.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay
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COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
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RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
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ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur.
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THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER,

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Colour-Sergeant Instructor Jno. Howarth, Cheshire Regiment, Chester, writes: "I suffered from Rheumatism in my arms and legs for over five years. I also had a bruised shin bone, through which I could rest only for a few minutes at a time. All sorts of remedies were applied, but none did any good for more than a few days. After a while I was recommended to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I did, and on taking the first bottle I felt relief. I therefore continued with this excellent medicine, and it effected a perfect cure. This was more than a year ago and I am pleased to say I have not felt the least pain since—in fact, I am in as good health as ever I was in my life.

"Moreover, I told two friends of mine who were laid up with Rheumatism of my case, and they tried 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' They are tailors by trade, and in seven days they were at work again. They say this medicine cannot be too highly praised.

"May 18, 1899."

Mr. George Price, St. Margaret's-on-Thames, writes:—"I feel that I should write you a few lines in praise of Clarke's Blood Mixture. I have been suffering these last few years with Eczema and Blotches, which prevented me following my occupation, and I can safely say I have spent scores of pounds in all sorts of other medicines. A little while ago, however, I was advised by a friend of mine who has taken Clarke's Blood Mixture to try a bottle, and to my great relief I am a new man and able at the present time to go on with my business, being now quite well. In fact, I cannot give it too much praise. You are at liberty to make what use you like of this testimonial for the benifit of others who may be suffering from the same complaint.

"December 29, 1899."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles at 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" shown on the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY IN MEN including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections, by local absorption, is now issued and in progress, with the most advanced researches in the subject. Sent, in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge, —S. NORTON, 59 and 60, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND, Established 10 Years.

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At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
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At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

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* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
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Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
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The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

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The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For these acute pains in the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a remedy can be effected in ninety nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in Packets at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. by all the principal Merchants in India. Purchasers are specially requested to see the Levery package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "DR DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS. LONDON" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, and thus avoid worthless imitations.

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The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting str

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 29m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 7-10m., 6-3a. Low water, 0-19m., 0-50a.
P. and O. s. s. Carthage, with English mails of the 22nd ult., due to arrive on day(1)ight.
Bombay Rifle Club Competition begins.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana "A" team vs. Y. M. C. A.
Bombay Gymkhana "B" team vs. 21st Bombay Infantry.
B. V. Artillery vs. Y. M. C. A.
B. B. and C. I. Railway vs. Anglo-Indian A. C.
Anglo-Indian A. C. vs. P. W. D.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 29m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 8-23m., 7-19a. Low water, 1-17m., 2-4a.

THE GUN CLUB.—There will be a meet at Love Grove, at 4-30 p.m., (weather permitting).

VITHOBA FAIR.—The annual Hindu fair, known as the Vithoba Temple Fair, will be held at Matoonga, on Sunday, to-morrow.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—An Arabian Gazelle (Gazella Arabica) has been kindly presented to the Zoo by Rao Bahadur Kesowjee Nathoo Salor.

NEW PERSIAN CONSUL-GENERAL FOR INDIA.—Mr. Cowasji D. Rustomji, the Persian Vice-Consul in Bombay has received intimation from the Deputy Foreign Minister at Teheran, of the appointment of his Excellency Aga Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, by his Imperial Majesty the Shah to the post of Consul-General of Persia in India, in place of Mr. Kashet-es-Sultanah, the present Consul-General, who shortly leaves India.

ST. ISABEL'S (LADIES') ASSOCIATION.—Sunday, the 8th instant, being the titular feast of the patroness of the above Association, there will be a solemn mass said by his Grace Dr. Dalhoff, S. J., in the Cathedral of "Our Lady of Hope," Kalbadevie, at 6-30 a.m. A general meeting of the associates will be held on the same day in the parochial hall at 7-30 a.m., to which all well-wishers of the Society are invited.

BHOWNUGGER NEWS.—Our correspondent says:—A report of rain having fallen last week at Wadhwan Chital and Songad has reached here, but there has been no rain at Bhownugger or any other place in the locality as yet. When the clouds bank up high winds prevail and disperse them. Great anxiety is felt and the prices of food-grain are increasing.—The son of Rajkumari has fell a victim to cholera at Jessur on Tuesday last, when all the shops were closed out of respect to his memory.—Steamers have ceased plying between Bombay and Bhownugger.—Someone entered the house of one Bhasker at Bhownugger, and stole away with jewels, valued at Rs. 150. The police are enquiring into the matter.

THE NOSE BITING CASE COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Shri Khan Rungdeeser, a broker, was brought on remand and again charged by Inspector Gannon, with having on the morning of the 19th June last, caused grievous hurt to his mistress, named Toolsabai, by biting her nose off. The facts of the case have already been reported. At the close of the case for the prosecution, accused said that what complainant had stated in court was correct. He had nothing further to say nor had he any witnesses to call. The magistrate on the evidence committed the accused to the adjourned Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.—The report of the third year of this company's activity show that the company continues to make satisfactory progress. Last year there were 753 life proposals representing an amount in assurance of Rs. 19,63,550. The care that is taken in accepting risks is shown by the fact that 498 of those proposals have resulted in policies, the remainder having been declined or accepted on terms not agreed to by the proposers, or are awaiting completion. The new assurances effected amount to Rs. 13,52,750, the premiums received being Rs. 40,093. The expenses of management work out at the economical figure of 35·1, which is not only below the average but is considered to be the lowest recorded by any company of the same age. There are 1,151 policies on the books representing assurances amounting to Rs. 24,05,350.

DAMAUN NEWS.—Lower Damaun showed a clean mortality bill on Monday. On Tuesday there were six deaths, all attributable to starvation, one to fever and one to phthisis. On Wednesday there were two deaths both due to starvation. It is gratifying to learn that substantial help for the famine sufferers of Damaun and Nagar Haveli is shortly expected from the American Indian Famine Relief Fund in consequence of an application made to the United States Consul in Bombay and the authorities would then be in a position to put a stop to deaths occurring from starvation. The new Municipal Corporation having found that the income of the Municipality was not sufficient to bear its expenses, resolved to make a retrenchment of the expenses and with that view as the first step towards economy, have from the 1st instant removed about fifty municipal lamps which were nightly lighted throughout Lower and Upper Damaun, retaining only nine, four at the Municipal market at Lower Damaun and five at Upper Damaun being two at the Jails, one near the Government Palace, one near the Treasury Office and one near the District Court.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the last Hindu month of June, 1900, the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this dispensary was 3,083. Among them the number of new admissions was 621, classified as stated below:—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bhattias	21	5	9	35
Vanias	63	15	29	107
Brahmins	63	28	26	117
Lohanas	16	4	8	28
Other castes	217	42	55	314
Total	413	91	117	621

The average daily attendance was 102. The honorary secretary begs to acknowledge with thanks the following sums received in aid of the fund of this dispensary. Previously acknowledged Rs. 16,218, received during the said month from Mr. Liladhar Purshotum, Rs. 101—total, Rs. 16,319.

AN UNTRUSTWORTHY FRIEND.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Abdool Musjid Viaz Mahomed, a Mahomedan convict, was brought from the Common Prison and charged before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, with criminal breach of trust in respect of a metal watch, a brass chain and a sovereign of the value of Rs. 15, the property of Abdoola Rahiman Siddoola. The complainant stated that he and the accused were employed in a plague hospital. On the 20th April last he was entrusted to the accused the property in question for safe custody and left for his native country. On his return, a few weeks after, he found the accused had disappeared, and could not trace his whereabouts. About a month after he met the accused on the road and gave him in police custody. The watch was recovered from a man of Malegaum to whom it had been sold by the accused. While the matter was being investigated, the accused stole some cooking pots belonging to his master who was grocer, and was on the following day sentenced by a Presidency Magistrate to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment. The magistrate on the present charge sentenced the accused to a further term of six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

ASSAULTING A PLAGUE DOCTOR.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Dr. N. K. Arjani, sectional medical officer on plague duty for the Colaba section, charged Kasibai, a Hindu woman, and Narayan Dakloba, the former with obstructing him in the discharge of his duties with hurt and insult, and the latter with the abetment of that offence. Mr. De Souza and Mr. De Quadros, pleaders, prosecuted; while Mr. Colah, barrister-at-law, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that on the morning of the 26th May last the complainant went to search for a small-pox case in a house in the 1st Koli Lane, Colaba. On going upstairs Kasibai met him and began to abuse him. Complainant told her to be quiet, but as she continued to behave unpleasantly, he threatened to send for a policeman. The woman thereupon struck him on the face. A policeman was then sent for, and, in the meanwhile, Mr. W. J. Green, disinfecting Inspector, on hearing of the disturbance, came up and asked complainant to go down. As they were descending, the second accused caught him by the hands and called out to the woman, who ran up to him and again assaulted him. She slapped him several times, tore his coat and knocked his turban off.

The first accused denied having assaulted the complainant, and said that while she was dressing herself in her room the complainant pushed open the door with his umbrella and entered the room. When she remonstrated with him he took her by the hand and abused her. One Babaji then came up and the complainant left the room.

The second accused stated that he had gone to his work and was in his factory when this incident took place. He knew nothing of the matter until he was informed of it subsequently by another operative of the same factory.

A witness for the defence having been examined, Mr. Colah declined to lead any further evidence and said he would exercise his discretion as counsel and plead guilty on behalf of the accused.

The magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that the allegation made by the first accused against the complainant was absolutely untrue, and he entirely disbelieved the statements made by her and the second accused. The first accused was sentenced to one month and fourteen days' and the second to twenty-one days' rigorous imprisonment.

CRICKET.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY VS. BOMBAY TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

A MATCH between these teams was played at Colaba on Thursday, the Artillery won by 58 runs. Scores:—

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Bombr Sooter, c Troyal, b Cassels	26
Sergt Boughdlower, c Stanning, b Netscher	2
Capt. Kendall, c Cassels, b Perkins	26
Gunner Garnham, c and b Harle	5
Gunner Durrance, b Troyal	14
Gunner Lindsay, b Cassels	0
Lieut Reed, b Perkins	0
Bombr Bunnerman, b Perkins	2
Corpl Walton, not out	10
Gunner Dale, stumped	1
Staff sergt Mattey, c Harle, b DeSouza	3
Extras	23
Total	137

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Cassels, run out	18
De Souza, c and b Garnham	10
Coaton, b Mattey	0
Tyler, b Dale	11
Not-cher, l-b-w b Bunnerman	14
Troyal, b Mattey	1
Harle, c and b Mattey	0
Perkins, c Kendall, b Bunnerman	0
Parker, not out	3
Williams, c Walton, b Bunnerman	0
Holding, b Bunnerman	0
Extras	8
Total	79

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. the acting CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE TYEBJEE.

THE TEMPLETON CASE OF HYDERABAD.

ARTHUR N. TEMPLETON VS. SURGEON LIEUT.-COLONEL EDWARD LAWRIE AND OTHERS.)

THEIR LORDSHIPS were engaged in hearing the appeal filed by Arthur Napoleon Templeton, proprietor of the "Hyderabad Chronicle," residing at Chudderghat in the Nizam's dominions, against a decision of the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, delivered in January last in a suit instituted by the appellant against Surgeon Lieut-Colonel Edward Lawrie, I.M.S., Residency Surgeon, Hyderabad, Surgeon Major Patrick Hehir, I.M.S., doing duty with the 43rd Gurkhas at Nowshera, and Miss Ada D'Costa, a lady doctor, now doing duty at Wadi Junction Station, Mr. Raikes and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia, appeared for the appellant. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate General, and Mr. Starling, appeared for the first and third respondents, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown & Co., Mr. Robertson, with Mr. Young, appeared for the second respondent, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne.

The suit before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell was heard on two preliminary issues, (1) Whether the plaint disclosed any valid cause of action; and (2) whether the court had jurisdiction to try the suit. His Lordship found the first issue in the affirmative, and the second in the negative, and ordered that the suit should be dismissed for want of jurisdiction and ordered the plaintiff to pay the defendants' costs, with the exception of those of the Judge's summons.

Mr. Justice Russell, in his judgment, said the result of the said might be summarised as follows: M. E. Whittaker died of tetanus, result of an abortion. The three defendants, who had attended her in her last illness, formed a false theory as to the cause of her illness and death, viz., that the plaintiff was the author of her pregnancy and had caused the abortion. That the second and third defendants collusively took certain steps to conceal the second defendant's malpractices in the case, while the first and second defendants misled the doctors at the post mortem examination. That all the defendants had conspired to falsely secure conviction of the plaintiff, and in support of such conspiracy had given false evidence, and that the plaintiff had sustained heavy damages by the defendants' conduct. Shortly the suit was for damages caused to the plaintiff by the defendants having combined falsely to procure his conviction of a criminal offence in order to screen the second defendant. In dealing with the case as against all the defendants it would appear that the test to be applied was whether the acts complained of would give the plaintiff a right of action against one of them, or in other words, had the plaintiff sustained a civil injury at the hands of any of them? That involved the consideration of the question whether any right of the plaintiff had been infringed. It appeared to his Lordship that to cause a person to be falsely charged with a criminal offence to the knowledge of the person so causing him to be charged, was an infringement of the personal rights of reputation and freedom. That being so, it appeared that each of the defendants was civilly liable to the plaintiff in respect of the acts alleged against them in the plaint—other than the giving of false evidence against the plaintiff—which was done with the object of having the plaintiff falsely indicted. Treating the matter as a cause of action against the defendants jointly, his Lordship was of opinion that the statements in the plaint disclosed a cause of action, as the defendants were charged with having combined to do certain acts towards the infringements of the plaintiff's rights maliciously, which in its legal sense, meant a wrongful act done intentionally, without a just cause or excuse. In regard to the question as to whether the Court had jurisdiction to try the case, his lordship said he had ascertained that the defendants had been bound over to give evidence before the Sessions Court in Bombay. It had been admitted that no action could lie for damages in respect of words spoken by a witness in the witness-box. All that the defendants were alleged to have done to found the jurisdiction was giving false evidence in the Sessions Court in Bombay, but that was not a matter in respect of which the plaintiff was entitled to damages in a Civil Court. The result was that no part of the cause of action had arisen within his Lordship's jurisdiction, and therefore the suit must be dismissed. In regard to costs, his Lordship had come to the conclusion that the plaintiff must pay all the costs except the costs incidental to and of the summonses taken out by the defendants in June, 1899, and January, 1900. His Lordship did not think the second defendant should pay the costs incidental to the substituted service upon him.

Mr. Templeton, in his appeal contended that Mr. Justice Russell erred in holding that the plaint did not allege that the defendants' unlawful agreement contained into the jurisdiction of the High Court. In any event, it was not necessary in law that the plaint should make any such specific allegation with regard to any of the constituents of the cause of action, provided there was sufficient material upon the face of the plaint from which to infer that such was the fact. That the Judge erred in his finding that the defendants were alleged to have done to found the jurisdiction was giving false evidence in the Sessions Court in Bombay. That it was not essential in law that the cause of action should be specifically pleaded in order to support the jurisdiction, provided that a valid cause of action could be gathered from the facts set forth in the plaint as a whole. That he ought to have held that a material part of the plaintiff's cause of action rose within the local limits, and that it was so alleged in the plaint, and that the Judge erred in his order as to costs.

Mr. Raikes said the appeal was from an order of Mr. Justice Russell, dated 25th January last in the suit which was heard before him on certain preliminary issues. Mr. Justice Russell had decided one issue in the appellant's favour, and the other against him. The Court would remember that his Lordship had found the appellant had a cause of action, but nothing that had arisen within the jurisdiction of the Bombay High Court. Mr. Raikes then read the plaint and judgment.

Mr. Justice Tyebjee asked Mr. Raikes if his contention was that the conspiracy was hatched at Hyderabad and consummated in Bombay?

Mr. Raikes replied in the affirmative. He said the last part of the judgment contained the reasons for dismissing the suits. The Judge had assumed that the conspiracy culminated in the giving of false evidence in Bombay. He had jumped to the conclusion that every cause of action must be an actionable wrong. Counsel submitted the plaint had to be taken as a whole, and that the Court should not confine itself to one particular paragraph.

Mr. Justice Tyebjee asked what part of the cause of action was alleged to have arisen in Bombay?

Mr. Raikes said damages formed a part of the cause of action. The plaintiff had suffered a good deal of damage by being brought to Bombay and put on his trial. He had had to engage counsel to defend him and had incurred costs. He had also suffered mental damage by reason of the trial.

Mr. Justice Tyebjee: In effect the damage was the putting him on his trial here. Do you rely on that?

Mr. Raikes: It was the fact of putting him on his trial that caused the damage.

Mr. Justice Tyebjee: I understand you to say that these three persons conspired together outside this jurisdiction to get plaintiff into the trouble, and that they carried out a portion of that conspiracy in Bombay, by doing what? That is what I want to know

Mr. Raikes: They carried it into effect in Bombay by giving false evidence in Bombay at the trial.

Mr. Justice Tyebjee: They did that in Hyderabad.

Mr. Raikes: And continued it in Bombay.

Mr. Justice Tyebjee: Then your case is that they conspired together to get the plaintiff convicted?

Mr. Raikes: Yes.

Mr. Justice Tyebjee: But you do not say that in your plaint in plain terms. You say it was a conspiracy to conceal the doings of the second defendant.

Mr. Raikes submitted otherwise. He had no cause against the Government. They had the fact that there was a conspiracy at Hyderabad which was continued in Bombay. They had it stated what the damages were that the plaintiff sustained, the greater portion of which were sustained in Bombay.

Mr. Justice Candy enquired the damages included the fees of counsel.

Mr. Raikes said that was his contention. The plaintiff had also sustained damages by having to stay in Bombay and having to put up with disgrace and publicity of a criminal trial. Mr. Justice Russell had based his judgment on section 18 of the Civil Procedure Code, and had said that giving false evidence was not an actionable wrong. Hence there was no cause of actionin Bombay. He had held that words spoken in the witness-box did not constitute an actionable wrong. That ruling, Mr. Raikes submitted, was wrong. In support of his contention he quoted rulings of the Allahabad and other courts as showing that the damages sustained in Bombay were a material point of the cause of action. The plaintiff had stated in his plaint that he had sustained loss to the extent of Rs. 75,000 for legal and other expenses.

Mr. Justice Tyebjee said there was nothing to show that those expenses had not been paid at Hyderabad.

Mr. Raikes said the previous part of the pliant showed that part of the expenses had been incurred in Bombay.

Mr. Justice Tyebjee pointed out that to meet his expense he had to sell his property. That must have been done at Hyderabad.

Mr. Raikes admitted that, but said the property must have been mortgaged after the trial to meet expenses incurred in Bombay. He contended that when an injury was received, a cause of action would lie. That being so, the plaintiff having suffered injury at the Bombay Sessions, had a cause of action in this city.

Mr. Justice Tyebjee said even if all the money had been paid in Hyderabad, the plaintiff, on being put on his trial in Bombay, must have suffered mental anxiety.

Mr. Raikes admitted such to be the case, stating his client had put his claim down at two lakhs, made up of the total losses from mental anxiety, costs and other losses caused by the conspiracy. All he had to prove was that a part of the cause of action had occurred within the jurisdiction. Section 18 could not narrow that down. Under that section they were entitled to sue for so much of the damages as could be proved to have occurred in Bombay. There could be no doubt but that the malicious giving of false evidence was a wrong. On that ground for obvious reasons he could only be tried for perjury. No claim for pecuniary damages could be made. Counsel submitted that the giving of false evidence, though not being an actionable wrong, yet formed a cause of action.

Mr. Justice Candy: Supposing the conspiracy had taken place in Bombay itself and the plaintiff had been committed for trial, and discharged, do you say the cause of action would be in Bombay?

Mr. Raikes: Yes, the judgment shows that.

Mr. Justice Candy: Then you get over the difficulty about prosecuting witnesses for perjury by saying that there was a conspiracy between them in Bombay to get a man convicted?

Mr. Raikes. Yes.

Mr. Justice Tyebjee: Do you say that without the conspiracy, no cause of action would lie?

Mr. Raikes: I go further and contend that, in this case the cause of action is the false evidence which really is an actionable wrong. If Dr. Lawrie had given false evidence he would have no can against him, but if Hehir and D' Costa had contracted with him to give such evidence, then I take it we have a cause of action against them.

Mr. Raikes, in conclusion, submitted that the giving of false evidence was a cause of action and the damages and the procuring of one of the defendant to give false evidence, all created a cause of action.

Mr. Starling for the other side contended that where persons conspired together and came into court and gave false evidence, they could not be charged for that. That was recognised as being good in law, where all the conspirators gave false evidence. If two out of three conspired, that one should give evidence and the other did so, then the first two could be sued. If there be any conspiracy in the plaint—which he did not admit—it was that the three defendants conspired together for same purpose. It was not said it was to do harm to the plaintiff but rather to whitewash the second defendant.

Mr. Justice Tyebjee: And they did all give false evidence?

Mr. Starling said that was so. He contended that Mr. Raike's last arguments would not hold water for a minute.

Mr. Justice Tyebjee: This argument has nothing to do with jurisdiction.

Mr. Starling: Then my learned friend's contention should be set aside. He submitted the plaint showed that the main charge was that all three defendants had conspired together to obtain the conviction of the plaintiff. That being so, Mr. Raikes could not rely on his contention. That two of them had conspired to get the third to give false evidence. Mr. Raikes could not rely on the giving of such evidence in support of his arguments regarding the cause of action. He had said this damage or loss to the plaintiff was also a cause of action. Mr. Starling submitted such was not the case, as a person might suffer a loss from something done by another person, who could not be sued. The only loss he could sue for was a loss caused by an actionable wrong. The mere fact that a man had sustained loss, was not sufficient. He must show that he suffered damage in Bombay. Damage could be only loss caused by an act that gave rise to a civil action. Mere conspiracy does not give a right to sue; to sue there must be overt acts giving rise to a civil hearing. In proceeding to deal with the merits of the case, Mr. Starling said that the plaintiff being unable to accuse anyone of being a malicious prosecutor, had invented the conspiracy, in regard to which he appeared to have been very uncertain. He proceeded to deal with the action of his client before the coroner and at a latter stage, submitting that as a medical man Dr. Lawrie could have taken no other course than the one he had pursued. There was nothing that had been done that was illegal. The sole conspiracy that had been alleged was that of giving false evidence. Mr. Starling then referred to several legal rulings remarking that they showed that nothing which a witness said in a court of law in evidence amounted to a civil wrong, although it might be a criminal offence if he perjured himself. Regarding the allegation in the plaint that the second defendant had given a demonstration or lecture over the body of the deceased (Mrs. Whittaker) to the students, counsel said although that might have been an indelicate thing to do, it had nothing to do with the subject matter of the suit. It did not allege that the doctors were misled or that the lecture was the result of a conspiracy. He submitted, that looking at the facts, that the plaint showed no cause of action whatever, and certainly did not show any such cause arising in Bombay.

Mr. Justice Candy: Or rather no part of a cause of action?

Mr. Starling said, admitting for the sake of argument that loss might be a cause of action, it must be a loss caused by a civil wrong. The only thing done in Bombay was the loss caused by the giving of false evidence. That was not a civil wrong. The cases he had cited showed that, that being so, the court had no jurisdiction. He submitted that the giving of evidence in Bombay was not an overt act of conspiracy. The evidence was given in Hyderabad, and the third of the issues in the suit was therefore rightly found by the Judge in the negative, and ordered that the suit should be dismissed for want of jurisdiction and ordered the plaintiff to pay the defendants' costs, with the exception of those of the Judge's summons.

Mr. Justice Russell, in his judgment, said the result of the said might be summarised as follows: M. E. Whittaker died of tetanus, result of an abortion. The three defendants, who had attended her in her last illness, formed a false theory as to the cause of her illness and death, viz., that the plaintiff was the author of her pregnancy and had caused the abortion. That the second and third defendants collusively took certain steps to conceal the second defendant's malpractices in the case, while the first and second defendants misled the doctors at the post mortem examination. That all the defendants had conspired to falsely secure conviction of the plaintiff, and in support of such conspiracy had given false evidence, and that the plaintiff had sustained heavy damages by the defendants' conduct. Shortly the suit was for damages caused to the plaintiff by the defendants having combined falsely to procure his conviction of a criminal offence in order to screen the second defendant. In dealing with the case as against all the defendants it would appear that the test to be applied was whether the acts complained of would give the plaintiff a right of action against one of them, or in other words, had the plaintiff sustained a civil injury at the hands of any of them? That involved the consideration of the question whether any right of the plaintiff had been infringed. It appeared to his Lordship that to cause a person to be falsely charged with a criminal offence to the knowledge of the person so causing him to be charged, was an infringement of the personal rights of reputation and freedom. That being so, it appeared that each of the defendants was civilly liable to the plaintiff in respect of the acts alleged against them in the plaint—other than the giving of false evidence against the plaintiff—which was done with the object of having the plaintiff falsely indicted. Treating the matter as a cause of action against the defendants jointly, his Lordship was of opinion that the statements in the plaint disclosed a cause of action, as the defendants were charged with having combined to do certain acts towards the infringements of the plaintiff's rights maliciously, which in its legal sense, meant a wrongful act done intentionally, without a just cause or excuse. In regard to the question as to whether the Court had jurisdiction to try the case, his lordship said he had ascertained that the defendants had been bound over to give evidence before the Sessions Court in Bombay. It had been admitted that no action could lie for damages in respect of words spoken by a witness in the witness-box. All that the defendants were alleged to have done to found the jurisdiction was giving false evidence in the Sessions Court in Bombay, but that was not a matter in respect of which the plaintiff was entitled to damages in a Civil Court. The result was that no part of the cause of action had arisen within his Lordship's jurisdiction, and therefore the suit must be dismissed. In regard to costs, his Lordship had come to the conclusion that the plaintiff must pay all the costs except the costs incidental to and of the summonses taken out by the defendants in June, 1899, and January, 1900. His Lordship did not think the second defendant should pay the costs incidental to the substituted service upon him.

Mr. Templeton, in his appeal contended that Mr. Justice Russell erred in holding that the plaint did not allege that the defendants' unlawful agreement contained into the jurisdiction of the High Court. In any event, it was not necessary in law that the plaint should make any such specific allegation with regard to any of the constituents of the cause of action, provided there was sufficient material upon the face of the plaint from which to infer that such was the fact. That the Judge erred in his finding that the defendants were alleged to have done to found the jurisdiction was giving false evidence in the Sessions Court in Bombay. That it was not essential in law that the cause of action should be specifically pleaded in order to support the jurisdiction, provided that a valid cause of action could be gathered from the facts set forth in the plaint as a whole. That he ought to have held that a material part of the plaintiff's cause of action rose within the local limits, and that it was so alleged in the plaint, and that the Judge erred in his order as to costs.

Mr. Raikes said the appeal was from an order of Mr. Justice Russell, dated 25th January last in the suit which was heard before him on certain preliminary issues. Mr. Justice Russell had decided one issue in the appellant's favour, and the other against him. The Court would remember that his Lordship had found the appellant had a cause of action, but nothing that had arisen within the jurisdiction of the Bombay High Court. Mr. Raikes then read the plaint and judgment.

Mr. Justice Tyebjee asked Mr. Raikes if his contention was that the conspiracy was hatched at Hyderabad and consummated in Bombay?

Mr. Raikes replied in the affirmative. He said the last part of the judgment contained the reasons for dismissing the suits. The Judge had assumed that the conspiracy culminated in the giving of false evidence in Bombay. He had jumped to the conclusion that every cause of action must be an actionable wrong. Counsel submitted the plaint had to be taken as a whole, and that the Court should not confine itself to one particular paragraph.

Mr. Justice Tyebjee asked what part of the cause of action was alleged to have arisen in Bombay?

Mr. Raikes said damages formed a part of the cause of action. The plaintiff had suffered a good deal of damage by being brought to Bombay and put on his trial. He had had to engage counsel to defend him and had incurred costs. He had also suffered mental damage by reason of the trial.

Mr. Justice Tyebjee: In effect the damage was the putting him on his trial here. Do you rely on that?

Mr. Raikes: It was the fact of putting him on his trial that caused the damage.

Mr. Justice Tyebjee: I understand you to say that these three persons conspired together outside this jurisdiction to get plaintiff into the trouble, and that they carried out a portion of that conspiracy in Bombay, by doing what? That is what I want to know

Mr. Raikes: They carried it into effect in Bombay by giving false evidence in Bombay at the trial.

Mr. Justice Tyebjee: They did that in Hyderabad.

Mr. Raikes: And continued it in Bombay.

Mr. Justice Tyebjee: Then your case is that they conspired together to get the plaintiff convicted?

Mr. Raikes: Yes.

Mr. Justice Tyebjee: But you do not say that in your plaint in plain terms. You say it was a conspiracy to conceal the doings of the second defendant.

Mr. Raikes submitted otherwise. He had no cause against the Government. They had the fact that there was a conspiracy at Hyderabad which was continued in Bombay. They had it stated what the damages were that the plaintiff sustained, the greater portion of which were sustained in Bombay.

Mr. Justice Candy enquired the damages included the fees of counsel.

Mr. Raikes said that was his contention. The plaintiff had also sustained damages by having to stay in Bombay and having to put up with disgrace and publicity of a criminal trial. Mr. Justice Russell had based his judgment on section 18 of the Civil Procedure Code, and had said that giving false evidence was not an actionable wrong. Hence there was no cause of actionin Bombay. He had held that words spoken in the witness-box did not constitute an actionable wrong. That ruling, Mr. Raikes submitted, was wrong. In support of his contention he quoted rulings of the Allahabad and other courts as showing that the damages sustained in Bombay were a material point of the cause of action. The plaintiff had stated in his plaint that he had sustained loss to the extent of Rs. 75,000 for legal and other expenses.

Mr. Justice Tyebjee said there was nothing to show that those expenses had not been paid at Hyderabad.

Mr. Raikes said the previous part of the pliant showed that part of the expenses had been incurred in Bombay.

Mr. Justice Tyebjee pointed out that to meet his expense he had to sell his property. That must have been done at Hyderabad.

Mr. Raikes admitted that, but said the property must have been mortgaged after the trial to meet expenses incurred in Bombay. He contended that when an injury was received, a cause of action would lie. That being so, the plaintiff having suffered injury at the Bombay Sessions, had a cause of action in this city.

Mr. Justice Tyebjee said even if all the money had been paid in Hyderabad, the plaintiff, on being put on his trial in Bombay, must have suffered mental anxiety.

Mr. Raikes admitted such to be the case, stating his client had put his claim down at two lakhs, made up of the total losses from mental anxiety, costs and other losses caused by the conspiracy. All he had to prove was that a part of the cause of action had occurred within the jurisdiction. Section 18 could not narrow that down. Under that section they were entitled to sue for so much of the damages as could be proved to have occurred in Bombay. There could be no doubt but that the malicious giving of false evidence was a wrong. On that ground for obvious reasons he could only be tried for perjury. No claim for pecuniary damages could be made. Counsel submitted that the giving of false evidence, though not being an actionable wrong, yet formed a cause of action.

Mr. Justice Candy: Supposing the conspiracy had taken place in Bombay itself and the plaintiff had

BOMBAY FEMALE WORKSHOP.

THE annual general meeting of the committee and subscribers of the above institution was held, on Thursday evening, at the Church Mission House, Girgaum. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy presided. The following annual report, which had been circulated, was taken as read:—

The committee have to record with deep regret the death of Lt. Colonel Freeman which took place at Nasik on the 20th February 1900. Colonel Freeman had acted as hon. treasurer since January 1899, and the December 1899 undertook in addition the duties of hon. secretary. Since his death Mr. H. E. E. Procter has carried on his duties. As will be seen from the accounts, the year started with a credit balance of Rs. 19-1-1 and ends with a credit balance of Rs. 778-13-11. The subscriptions during the year amout to Rs. 541, shewing an increase of Rs. 304 over those of the previous year. The total number of inmates during the year was 28; of these 9 have left either to go to situations or for subsequences, 17 are as present in the Institution an 1 2 are in Hospital. In July 1899, a letter was received from Government pointing out that while they had no wish to interfere with the internal management of the workshop, still in view of the large subsidy allowed, they required, if it was to be continued, some assurance that the Institution was being carried out according to the intentions of the founders, in response to which the Government grant had been given. It was further pointed out that from enquiries made by Government it appeared:— (1) that there was a danger of the Workshop degenerating into an Alms House and that some of the inmates would be more suitably provided for in the Widows Home, (2) that the committee of ladies had ceased to exist; (3) that the public of Bombay judging from the subscription list, appeared to take no interest in, nor afford any support to the Institution. The letter concluded by stating that while H. E. the Governor in Council had no desire to withdraw his support from an Institution that might be very valuable, he felt it incumbent on him to state, that unless before the 31st March next, he could be assured that reforms had been introduced, the internal management of the Institution put on quite a satisfactory footing, the Institution confined mainly to those who do real work, and the subscriptions from the public very materially increased, he would be under the necessity of considering whether the Government subsidy should be continued. In reply to this letter the committee pointed out with regard to the first point that the Female Workshop in addition to giving employment to poor European and Eurasian women and girls who are capable of work, was intended to and does supply lodging temporary and permanent to poor respectable European and Eurasian women and girls who are either seeking employment or through age and infirmity are unable to earn anything at all or enough to keep themselves. This had been the intension of the founders, and it was to fulfil this that the grant was originally given by Government. The committee further point ed out that the Workshop had been carried on upon this footing in the past, and at the present time only three of the inmates did not contribute anything towards their maintenance, and of these not one was eligible for the Widows Home where preference is given to widows of soldiers. With regard to the second point, the committee agreed with the suggestions made by Government that a ladies committee, who would be responsible for the internal management, might tend to promote the good working of the institution and with this object in view the committee proposed to form a ladies sub-committee. Lastly in reply to the third point raised, the bommittee quite admitted that the public subscriptions had sadly fallen off and promised to make special efforts in calling the attention of the public to the advantages and wants of the Institution, in accordance with the above a ladies sub-committee was formed in February last with Lady Jenkins as president and Mrs. Glazebrook as hon. secretary, and the increased subscription list is entirely due to their efforts. The committee trust that with the new arrangements the usefulness of the Institution will be considerably developed and that in their next report they will be able to shew a substantial improvement in all directions.

On the motion of the chairman the above report together with the accounts for the year ending 31st March last, was adopted and confirmed. A committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, was appointed for the current year:—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy (president), Mr. R. H. Currie, Mr. G. H. Hodgson, Mr. A. K. Leslie, the Rev. W. A. Roberts, the Rev. W. H. Stephens (members) and Mr. H. E. E. Procter (hon. secretary and treasurer). The sub-committee, consisting of the following ladies, was next appointed for the internal management of the Home:—Lady Jenkins (president) Mrs. Barrow, Mrs. Bland, Mrs. Child, Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Procter, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Symons, Mrs. H. Symons, Mrs. Wagstaff (members) and Mrs. Glazebrook (hon. secretary).

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION OF THE PERSIAN VICE-CONSUL.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed his inquiry into the case, in which Mr. Cowasji Dadabhoy Banaji, Vice-Consul for Persia at Bombay, charged Syed Jallalludin Hooseinee, proprietor and publisher of "Hablul Matin," a weekly Persian newspaper, printed at Calcutta, with defamation.

Mr. Furdoonji Sorabji Talyarkhan, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Smetham Bland, and Noble, solicitors, prosecuted; while Mr. Hamilton, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Mirza Hussein Khan, solicitor, appeared for the defendant.

Haji Ibrahim Khan, examined by Mr. Hamilton, said that he came to this country five years ago. He had served as aide-de-camp to the Prime Minister for six years. Every firman to be complete ought to bear the seals of the Shah and the Foreign Minister. Witness could not say whether the Shah's seal on the firman granted to Mr. Cowasji was a genuine one. It was easy to forge the seal. He thought the Shah's signature as well as the Prime Minister's seal on it were not genuine. Morover, the firman was not written in the usual form. His reason for saying so was that the firman contained the following words: "By the desire of the Consul-General that this firman is granted to Mr. Cowasji." Under the usual circumstances the words "Foreign Minister" or "Minister for Trade" or "Ministerfor Justice" would have been used instead of the words "Consul-General." His second reason was that the seal of the Prime Minister was very round and the inscription was in bad handwriting.

Cross-examined by Mr. Talyarkhan, witness said his salary as aide-de-camp was Rs. 50 a month. He did not do any writing work in that capacity. He was not a keeper of the seals, but the Ministers themselves kept them. He used to see firmans when they were brought for the inspection of the Minister. Witness' brother did the work of illuminating firmans, which afforded opportunity to witness to see the late Shah's seal. He could not distinguish the genuine seal of the present Shah from a forged one. But he could do so to a certain extent with regard to the late Shah's seal. Witness did not know how many seals a genuine firman granting an order or decoration must bear. Witness himself had a title and star of the Order of the Lion and the Sun of the fifth grade. The firman conferring that title was not at present with him, but he had left it at Persia. He had got this order for the services rendered to the State. He knew the accused for the last two years. Witness had been to Poona lately to see the Consul-General. After this case had been instituted he went to Mr. Cawasji to bring about a settlement. Mr. Cawasji was his friend.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

THE JEWISH WEDDING IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your report in this morning's issue of your paper, under the above heading, you say that the bride and bridegroom were dressed in English style for the first time in this history of Jewish weddings. This is incorrect. It is rather over forty years now since the educated and well-to-do section of the local Jewish community took to European attire, and they have been married in that costume ever since. Very probably your reporter meant to say that the officiating Rabbi was clad in European garb, which was certainly an innovation. I would not have troubled you with this correction, only that I was hauled over the coals by my children when I read your report out to them this morning; and I can assure you it wasn't all over before I could convince them that I was not masked to their mother in the picturesque garb of an Arab horse-dealer.—Yours, &c.,

Murshan Road, Fort, July 6. GOLIATH.

AHMEDABAD NEWS.

OUR Ahmedabad correspondent, writing on Wednesday

LAWRENCE & MAYO'S

"NEUTRAL-TINTED EYE PRESERVERS"

Are the best protection to the Eyes from Sun and Dust, especially to those who are travelling in the Tropics or whose avocations require them to be out in the Heat of the Day.

They are invaluable for Preventing Inflammation of the Eyes and Irritative Fever.

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. Lord Curzon of Kedleston, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India.

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PIANOFORTES FOR POONA SEASON.

ERARD PIANOFORTES.

FOR SALE, FOR HIRE, FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

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TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld., have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that MARCKS and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,

IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

DECORATE YOUR HOUSES!

COATS-OF-ARMS, CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, FLORAL BADGES, AND ALL SORTS OF ARTISTIC AND ELEGANT DESIGNS

ENGRAVED AND EMBOSSED

ON PLAIN AND COLOURED WINDOW GLASSES AND DOOR PANELS FOR THE INTERIOR AND OUTWARD DECORATION OF Palaces, Bungalows, Boudoirs, Masonic Lodges, Churches, Houses, and Public Institutions IN PERMANENT TRANSPARENT PROCESS.

WINDOW GLASS DECORATION is used to tone excess of light, to beautify the interior, to shut out an unpleasant prospect, IS THE MOST BEAUTIFUL, THE MOST PERMANENT, THE MOST EFFECTIVE,

SAMPLES OF VARIOUS DESIGNS AT OUR SHOW ROOMS.

ESTIMATES GIVEN ON APPLICATION.

P. D. KANGA AND COMPANY,

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,

No. 16, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

CAUTION.

THE PUBLIC are WARNED against PURCHASING LOCKS from the Market Shops, as many have been cheated by the dealers in common Locks under the name of FALSE CHUBB, &c., ; and that the GENUINE CHUBB'S LOCKS could be had from the Undersigned (Sole Agent).

Any person or persons finding any spurious Locks or imitations, may bring them to the Undersigned, who will not only Reward the finder, but will PROSECUTE such dealers.

Common tin boxes painted entirely in black with yellow stripes do not mean in the least degree to be CHUBB'S, which might tend the buyers to purchase simply because they are offered very cheap. It is therefore advisable to PURCHASE CHUBB'S GENUINE articles such as

SAFES, BOXES, LOCKS, &c.,

from the CHUBB'S AGENT.

All Letters, as well as orders will be promptly attended to and despatched with great care.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,

SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY FOR Messrs. CHUBB & SONS' LOCK and SAFE COMPANY, LD., 37, PARSEE BAZAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

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CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and Interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addressed in connection with the Letter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:

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NOTICE.

NOWROJI JAMSETJI ANTIA, late HEAD CASHIER to Messrs. Grindlay Groom and Co., has commenced BUSINESS as MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT at Thanna and at No. 14 K, HUMMUM Street, Fort, Bombay.

J. GHOSE AND SONS,

PUBLISHERS AND BOOK COLLECTORS OF CALCUTTA,

PRESENT TEMPORARY ADDRESS—INDORE RESIDENCY,

WILL be glad to REGISTER the names of Subscribers to the following works to be published shortly:—

1. My Thoughts: RELIGIOUS, SOCIAL and MORAL. To appear in seven languages. They will prove interesting to the rising generation of all the Presidencies.
2. PHILOSOPHY of TEARS.
3. SHELLEY'S SPIRITUAL PHILOSOPHY.
4. EXPERIENCES of an OBSCURE LIFE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 6.

2 3-4 per cent Consols.....299 1-2—7-16
3 per cent Rentes .....299 1-2—1-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan....£103 —£1
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities..£63 —1-16
Bar Silver in London .....28 7-16 unchanged.
Do In New York.....61 3-4 ,,
Exchange on London at Paris.25'11 ,,
Do on New York.....4'86 1-4 ,,
Discount Bank of England...3 per cent. unchanged.
Do Short London Bills ...2 3-8 per cent.+1-8
Do Indian Bank Bills ....3 per cent. ,,

The Bank of England's reserve is 37 per cent. of its liabilities.

EXCHANGE.—The market has been quiet during the week and rates for ready Telegraphic and Demand have lost 1-32nd. though for the latter 1s. 4d. has now and again been given during the week for small amounts.

The rate for Credits kept steady during the early days of the week at 1s. 4 3-16d. but has since declined to 1s. 4 5-32d. at which some bills were placed, but now sellers are more inclined to look on before selling any more at this rate in the hope of getting in at 1s. 4 1-8d. Forward Telegraphic is available from next month at 1s. 3 31-32d. and 1s. 4d., October-November, while demand is quoted for September at 1s. 4d. and possibly might be given for August.

Though Banks are willing to buy 3 months' sight bills for this, and possibly for next month at 1s. 4 5-32d, their rate for September is 1s. 4 3-16d and for the latter months of the year 1-32nd. higher at 1s. 4 7-32d.

The business throughout the week has been of the most beggarly nature.

Bank Telegraphic, ready.....1s. 3 15-16d.
Bank Demand ready.....1s. 3 31-32d.
3 Months' Sight Credits .....1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. Francs, ready.....109 3-4.
Shanghai 30 days' sight ..... Rs. 196
Hongkong do. .. ,, 144
Japan do. .. ,, 148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The fluctuations in Government Paper during the week under report have been many and rapid. The tendency of the market was weak up to Wednesday evening when, upon the report of the result of the Tenders for the New Loan the market at once dropped 12 annas, declining to 93-13 the lowest rate during this year, improving at the close to Rs. 94 per cent. steady. It is estimated that Tenders of about 50 lakhs have been allotted to the speculators which will likely stop the market going up very high this month, taking into consideration the wretched time India is passing through. On Thursday the market opened at 94 per cent. and gradually it rose to 94-4 during the evening. To-day the market opened at 94 5-16 and upon the serious news from China the market declined to 94 1-16, but during the course of the day improved to 94-4 closing at 94-3 per cent. for 31st July. Ready Paper is 2 annas higher than for end, while small clean pieces are 6 to 8 annas higher than forward.

MONEY is easier. The Bank of Bengal has again reduced its rate of interest from 4 per cent. to 3 per cent., while the Bank of Bombay rate of interest remains unchanged. The six monthly reports of the Presidency Banks are out, from which it is known that the Bank of Bengal's profit during the last 6 months amounts to about 19 lakhs the Bank of Bombay's profit amounts to about 15 lakhs, while the Bank of Madras' profit amounts to 3 1-2 lakhs. Taking into consideration the time of famine and plague experienced by Bombay during the last six months the very handsome profit made by the Bank of Bombay deserves great credit.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—The share market during the week has been dull and drooping and the total absence of rain in Gujerat and many parts of cotton districts of Kathiawar has caused great anxiety as these districts have suffered the utmost during the famine. Taking into consideration the very bad times through which the Mill Industry is passing the greatest anxiety prevails all over the Bombay Presidency, and the selling orders of mill shares can only be put through with the greatest difficulty. Again the depressed state of the yarn market and the high price ruling in Cotton together with the very grave news from China tends to keep the Market more depressed and drooping, Bank of Bombay shares have declined to 1,267 1-2 cum dividend and there are sellers at the rate. A number of shares of the Commercial Bank of India have changed hands at Rs. 60. Ahmedabad Prantej Railway share are in good request at Rs. 660, while a number of Tapti Valley shares have changed hands at 472 1-2.

Press shares are quiet at previous quotations. Some transactions in New Berars are reported at 490 in Mofussils at 370 and Indians 137 1-2 respectively. With good news of rain in Cotton districts Press shares are likely to improve.

In Miscellaneous shares, Badhams have changed hands at 138, while Bombay Burmah's have declined to 6,600 and there are sellers at the rate, new issues have dropped to 1,630, Bombay Flour Mill's have improved to 775 without any business. Bombay Ice shares are quiet at 68, while there is an inquiry for John Roberts' and there are buyers at Rs. 19 cum dividend. Kemp's have changed hands at 369. Marcks are quiet at 138. Port Cannings have changed hands at 505.

Treachers are steady at 970. Almost all Mill shares have experienced a fall of Rs. 20 to 25 in every concern. China's and Currimbhoy's have dropped to 400 and 600, while David's have declined to 275 Jamshedi's have changed hands at 130, Manokjee Petit's closed weak at 1,610. Mazagon's are dull and have dropped to 32 1-2. Queen's are weak at 500, Morarjee shares have declined to 1,380, while Sholapur's have changed hands at 1,785 and Central's at 1800 and are quiet at the rate, while some transactions in Swadeshi shares passed at Rs. 500 while other Mills are almost neglected at previous quotations. The Greaves Cotton shares are weak and are quoted as under:—

Connaught's	530
Howard and Bullough	520 sellers
Empress	250
Imperial's	160
Leopold	150

FREIGHTS.—The market has been firm during the week and there has been more activity displayed than for a good time past. A considerable amount of booking has been going on for Antwerp at 14s. and the Hocheimer has been berthed, Karachi and Bombay, with 1,500 tons for that port at 14s. 6d., the Haidari having been taken up by speculators at 14s. 6d., for one port and 15s. for two. The Bohemia has been berthed for early August loading with 2,500 2,750 tons for Marseilles at 10s. and 1000 tons for Liverpool at 15s. as high as 19s. has been paid for. Measurement cargo in the Britannia for July shipment.

COALS.—DESHARGUR.—In the early part of the week 300 tons were soldex-Bunder at a price equal to Rs. 16-8-0 alongside, and a further lot of 300 tons have since been placed for July shipment at Rs. 16-4-0, the price having since advanced to Rs. 16-8-0 with few sellers.

JARDINES.—A small lot of 500 tons were sold at Rs. 14-12-0 to Rs. 15 for near delivery while a line of 3,000 tons, January to June next year, was placed at Rs. 14—delivery 500 tons per month.

HEILGERS.—A large quantity, 16,000 tons, has been sold during the week, but rates have not been disclosed, 400 tons were resold yesterday, at Rs. 14-12-0 ready ex-steamer in Harbour.

MUIR'S NAVIGATION.—A line is reported, September to December, at Rs. 13-8-0.

The following are the quotations for Coal alongside week:—

		Rs.
Singarini.....		14
Deshagar...	Bengal	16 1-4
Muirs Navigation	,,	14 1-2
Jardine's	,,	14 1-2

WHEAT.—Owing to absence of rain the market has firmed up considerably and as much as Rs. 5-11-0 has been paid for White Delhi for August-September, but with later news that showers have fallen in Delhi, the market for August-September closes easier at Rs. 5-9-6. July is firm at Rs. 5-6-6. Arrivals 47,566 cwts.

SEEDS.—GINGELLY.—The market has been very quiet during the week but rates are steady and unchanged. Yellow Hingunghat being quoted Rs. 50 per candy. Arrivals 400 cwts.

CASTORSEED.—The market has been firm more especially during the last two days when with a brisk demand and very small stocks and arrivals, prices advanced rapidly, the rate closing firm at Rs. 40-8-0, at which a considerable business has been done. Arrivals 11,352 cwts.

LINSEED has been very firm throughout the week with a strong demand, the closing rate for bold being Rs. 10-12 and Rs. 10-9 to Rs. 10-10 for small grain, at which, however, owing to exhausted stocks, business is only of a retail character. Arrivals 9,129 cwts.

RAPE SEED.—After opening quite a good demand sprung up and a considerable has been done, the market closing firm at Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 7-8-6 for Brown Cawnpore and Rs. 7-14 to Rs. 7-15 for Yellow. Arrival 3,175 cwts.

POPPYSEED.—Market firm with a fair business doing at Rs. 8-13. There has been a fair demand during the week and the price has advanced one anna. Arrivals 8,591 cwts.

COTTON.—The further advance in Americans has to a certain extent made holders a little firmer, but the demand continues extremely small and the turn over during the week has again been on a very limited scale. The depressing news from China naturally tends to weaken the yarn market, and the demand for Cotton for Local consumption is consequently confined to hand to month purchases. The absence of rain in Gujerat and Kathiawar is causing much anxiety and the prices for new crop contracts have been advanced during the last few days. Shippers have bought a few small lots for the Continent, but there is no demand from Japan.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester was firm. Total sales 15,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for exports, 1,000 bales. Imports, 3,000. Surats 100 bales. Spot 5 27-32d. unchanged. Arrivals closed steady. Egyptian Fair Brown 6 7-16.

Mid-Uplands in Liverpool—

July	July-Aug.	Oct.-Nov.	Jan.-Feb.
5·42	5·35	4·50	4·37
—1-64	—1-64	—1-32	—3-64

Cotton in New York—

Receipts at the Ports.....	3,000 bales
Exports to Great Britain	nil
to Continent	nil
Mid.-Uplands.....	10 plus 1-16
Futures, month of August.....	9·51 plus 7
,, of December.....	8·28 plus 5

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without Commission, viz.:—

	Per Candy.	Per lb.
Bengal, Fine	205	4 5-32
do. F. G	195	3 31-32
do. 15-25 January 1901	193	3 31-32
do. Good	190	3 7-8
Belatee, Fine	214	4 11-32
do. F. G.	209	4 7-32
Khandesh, F. G.	210	4 1-4
Oomra, F. G.	216	4 3-8
S. G. Dharwar, Good	231	4 11-16
Westerns, ...	218	4 13-32
do. Good, 15-25 March 1901 ...	223	4 17-32

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the previous two years:—

Receipts,	1900. Bales.	1899. Bales.	1898. Bales.
For the week.....	4,202	19,314	24,536
From 1st Jan. to 5 July	531,385	1,623,713	1,492,128
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent,			
For the week	2,791	3,738	2,4968
From 1st Jan. to 5 July	84,908	469,388	397,117
Clearances to China, Japan, Calcutta, &c.			
For the week	28	18,074	3,534
From 1st Jan. to 5 July	161,400	336,406	272,976

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as under:—

	1899. cwts.	1898. cwts.	1897. cwts.
Wheat for the week	47,566	119,314	28,857
Do from 1st Jan. to 5 July	1,087,720	3,695,161	7,009,232
Linseed for the week	9,129	2,529	11,139
Do from 1st Jan. to 5 July.....	602,503	1,733,121	1,822,224
Rapeseed for the week	3,175	53,489	55,850
Do from 1st Jan. to 5 July ...	516,574	1,421,581	1,261,256
Gingelly for the week	400	1,980	4,058
Do from 1st Jan. to 5 July...	936,776	1,007,051	1,140,661

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1900 cwts.	1899 cwts.	1898. cwts
Wheat for the week..	4	172,075	246,090
Do. 1st Jan. to 5th July	8	2,280,566	5,168,093
Linseed for the week.....		11,671	72,782
Do. 1st Jan. to 5th July	572,193	1,590,190	16,330,325
Rapeseed for the week	18,175	48,743	92,610
Do. 1st Jan. to 5th July	733,083	1,265,152	1,289,492
Gingellyseed for the week	20,510	12,751	31,944
Do. 1st Jan to 5th July	1,181,041	1,323,381	1,313,306

PIECE GOODS.—The Markets during the week have been slighly better but as this is the off season the off-take has been small. For many Grey cloths however prices have risen half an anna to one anna per piece owing to the strong position of the raw material and dealers are now convinced that prices must rule on a higher level for some time to come. There has not been much business put through during the week but dealers have been enquiring for goods for next season to complete their assortments. If there is good news shortly of rain in the famine districts the position may still further improve. Rupee rates are still much below prices quoted on the other side.

IMPORTED YARNS.—The market has steadied and prices seem inclined to rise a little.

LOCAL YARNS are very dull owing to the troubles in China.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season:—

Growths.	Yesterday. Cwts.	Yesterday. Balance of 392 Bls.	Total for the week.	Total to date (in Bales) since January 1st. 1900.	January 1st. 1899.	October 1st. 1899.	October 1st. 1898.
Khandeish,	853	244	767	66344	334162	110039	4192
Barsee and Nugur ...	..	...	517	31012	112064	41246	12092
Berar.....	4	1	391	75611	445030	127456	609314
Total Oomras...	857	245	1675	172871	892556	278811	1132355
Hingunghat	...	...	3	5646	8953	7645	11790
Dholl-ra ...	...	...	...	23695	27530	55371	314332
Broach	...	...	...	18695	119423	49976	121806
Compta & Dharwar.	...	...	49	54313	91370	67163	105762
Westerns ...	...	...	330	20791	9253	21494	14824
Bengals ...	63	18	897	179424	215087	324289	235342
Sind	...	...	...	18346	6324	29923	6954
Persian ...	333	95	246	10231	191	11749	239
American...	...	...	...	14847	2139	18713	2372
Egyptian ...	13	4	29	7651	2736	11227	2550
Omer Sorts	2122	606	606	3302	19	4496	22
Total ...	3338	968	4021	331383	1623713	859114	1996575

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay:—

	Total Friday's Receipts	Total Receipts for the week	Total Receipts since 1st Jan 1900	Total Receipts for corresponding period in 1899
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Wheat	17,774	47,566	1,087,720	3,695,164
Linseed	724	9,129	602,503	1,733,121
Rapeseed	1,341	3,175	516,574	1,421,581
Gingellyseed ...	.....	400	933,776	1,007,051
Poppyseed	1,089	8,501	374,534	481,935
Groundnuts	.....	1,040	33,795	128,775
Castorseed	1,783	11,352	290,318	618,700
Rice	102,266	302,914	9,214,047	2,008,068
Myrabollams...	623	8,993	a241 423	b.....

(a) Since 1st April 1900. (b) Not recorded.

Current Quotations of Local made Piece Goods and Yarns on Friday, 6th July, 1900.

PIECE GOODS.

MARKET:—Quiet.

	Inches.	Yards.	Weight in lbs.	Net rates per lb. as.ots.as.ots
T Cloths	16 to 18	12 to 22	1 1-4 to 2 1-2	7·00 to 7·50
Do	21 to 31	20 to 24	4 to 7	6·75 to 7·50
Long Cloths	30 to 14	30 to 38	7 to 12	6·75 to 7·50
Do	45 to 55	33 to 38	7 to 12	6·75 to 7·50
Domestics	18 to 37	50 to 66	8 to 16	6·75 to 7·50
Do	37 to 37	67 to 72	14 to 26	6·75 to 7·25
Chuddors	35 to 54	4 to 6	1 to 2	7·00 to 7·00
Do	54 to 72	5 to 6	2 1-2 to 4	6·50 to 7·00
Plain Dhoties	20 to 27	4 to 7	1-2 to 1 1-4	6·50 to 7·00
Do	30 to 45	8 to 11	1 1-4 to 3 1-4	6·50 to 7·00
Red Bordered Dhoties.....	20 to 27	4 to 7	1-2 to 1 1-4	7·00 to 7·50
Do	30 to 45	8 to 11	1 1-4 to 3 1-4	7·00 to 7·50
Dhoties with Fancy Borders..	30 to 50	8 to 11	1 to 3	7·00 to 7·75
Scent-Gray with coloured lines...	24 to 38	24	3 to 6	7·50 to 8·00
Checks	24 to 27	24	5 to 8	8·00 to 9·00
Drills, Grey	24 to 27	40	8 to 13	6·50 to 7·00
Towells and Napkins (Different sizes).....				7·00 to 7·50

YARN.

MARKET:—Dull.

Twist.....	No.	6s Mule,	As. 4	to 4 1-4 per lb.
,, ...	,,	8s ,,	,, 4 1-8	,, 4 1-4 ,,
,, ...	,,	10s ,,	,, 4 3-8	,, 4 3-4 ,,
,, ...	,,	12s ,,	,, 4 1-2	,, 4 3-4 ,,
,, ...	,,	16s ,,	,, 4 3-4	,, 4 7-8 ,,
,, ...	,,	20s ,,	,, 5	,, 5 1-2 ,,
,, ...	,,	24s ,,	,, 5 1-4	,, 5 3-4 ,,
,, ...	,,	30s ,,	,, 6 1-4	,, 7 ,,
,, ...	,,	40s ,,	,, 7 1-2	,, 8 ,,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugar 4 16-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	99 1-2
3 per cent. Rentes	99 1-2
8 1-2 per cents. Sterling loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee paper	63
Bar Silver.....	28 7-16

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion £32,700,000 Decrease £900,000; Public Deposits £11,300,000, Increase £4,100,000; Other Deposits £40,700,000, Decrease £500,000; Other Securities £30,500,000, unchanged. Notes and Gold £19,500,000, Decrease £1,700,000. The Bank's reserve is 37 per cent. of the Liabilities.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Imaum, 2,705 tons, Captain S Penberthy, cleared yesterday, for Antwerp and Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE Hall Line s s Trentham Hall, 2,675 tons, Captain J L Black, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool 9th June with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pemba, 986 tons, Captain P H Martyr, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 27 cases opium, and the following passengers:—Mr E Gentleman, Mr Frank, Mr E Critchell, one gentleman and 61 deck.

THE German East Africa Line s s Setos, 1,245 tons, Captain H Carsten cleared yesterday for Zanzibar, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr W Doherty, Mr W Burnes, Mr Nowrojee Hormusjee, Mrs Manockbai, Mrs Hoorai, Mrs Meherji Pherozsha, Mr Pherozsha Hormusji, Mr and Mrs Gangjee Canjee and Son, Mrs Lanning, Mrs Jerbai, Mr and Mrs Shaik Hull Buksh, Mr and Mrs P Antonio, Mr A Goretz and 95 deck.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
5	Pemba s	Martyr	Bushr, June 24
6	Trentham Hall s	Black.....	Liverpool, June 9
	D Balduino	Canepa	Genoa, June 18

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Hillcrag s	Cunningham.	Calcutta
	Setos s	Carsten.....	Zanzibar, &c
	Imaum s	Penberthy ..	Antwerp, &c

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Ouda, for Calcutta, &c.

,, Pemba, for Persian Gulf, &c.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 6.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJI.

Suits for hearing and final disposal,

Long Causes.

626 97—M H Khan—Kalloo Sing Lossing and others vs The Hon Mahadeo Govind Ranade and others—Dikshit and D and Captain and V.—Part heard.

97 99—Captain and V—Chimnaji Ramji vs The Hon Mahadeo Govind Ranade and others—Dikshit and D and M H Khan. Part heard.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

IN MEMORIAM.

IN respectful memory of our late lamented friend and master WILLIAM HOWE MIDDLETON (late District Traffic Superintendent and Major G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, Commanding A Company) who died at Bombay on the 8TH JULY, 1891, away from home and relations but among friends and admirers. His memory will ever be revered and cherished by us.

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT,
Concan District.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

CAVE—June 19, at Tarsatee Tea Estate, Dooars, of fever, Walter Charles Cave, son of the late Mr Henry Cave, of the Gondwarrah Concern, Purneah, aged 34 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1900.

THE gruesome reports brought from Peking by three Chinese refugees should not be accepted as true until they are confirmed by other testimony. It is only too probable that the Legations have been destroyed. It has been known for some time that the supply of ammunition was failing, and that it would be impossible for the Ministers and their marine guards to resist an assault in which the Chinese regulars took part. If the rumour of massacre should turn out to be well-founded, that has happened now in the capital of the Chinese Empire that happened twenty years ago in Kabul when Sir Louis Cavagnari and his escort of seventy Sikhs were assaulted by Afghan soldiers. It was held to be a triumph of firmness and skilful diplomacy to insist on an armed escort for the British Resident accredited to the Ameer Yakub Khan, whose popularity was destroyed by his apparent subservience to the foreigner. There were constant bickerings of Sikh and Afghan, between whom there was a feud of long standing. Stones being thrown by some half mutinous Afghan soldiers at the sepoys on duty at the Residency, the Sikhs retaliated with their rifles. The Afghan soldiers ran for their arms. Being joined by the men of other regiments, the Residency was attacked in force, and it must be said, was vigorously defended. The Amir came on the scene with a couple of regiments and endeavoured to stop the fighting; no heed was given to orders or entreaties; the Resident and his escort were massacred. Sir Frederick Roberts led another expedition to Kabul and retribution was freely meted out. Yakub sought refuge in the British camp. His successor, a Russian pensioner and protege, has since then been our subsidised ally, and has kept the peace in vigorous fashion. But he frankly said at the outset that he could not and would not guarantee the safety of a Resident. Abdul Rehman said very truly that Yakub proved his incompetence to reign by becoming responsible for the reception of a foreign Resident, without first consulting the Sirdars and ascertaining their views. Had Cavagnari gone to Kabul with his personal staff and asked the Amir to supply a guard, the obligations of host to guest would have been better calculated to secure his personal safety, than the rifles of seventy faithful Sikhs. The fate of the German Minister teaches the same lesson, detachment of marines was unable to save him from being mobbed and murdered. Had they not been there he might have fared better; he could not have fared worse. An escort under certain conditions, is not a protection; it is a provocation and a challenge.

The *Times* asks the Foreign Office why the diplomatic assurances are withheld, which immediately they are given would set in motion the available Japanese Army of which 15,000 have already embarked, and 30,000 more ready to embark. There can be no doubt as to the nature of the diplomatic assurances without which Japan is loathe to move. They would include a guarantee of British support against Russia if that Power should take umbrage of her interference. We have been told that Russia has not made any objection to Japan participating with the other Powers in the coercion of China. The absence of a *non possumus* does not give Japan any ground for assuming that at some convenient time Russia might do again what she did in 1895—order her troops off the mainland, and in divers ways make her resentment felt. Certain writers in the Reviews a few months past, a propos of Russian designs on Korea informed the British public that Japan has added greatly to the strength of her fleet and re-organised her army, which on the war footing will number 500,000 men, was ready to take action and even drive the common enemy out of the Liao-Tao Peninsula if she were sure of the support of Great Britain. Those broad hints apparently fell on deaf ears. Lord Salisbury was not to be drawn. Even now, according to the leading journal, the assurances are withheld which would put 45,000 Japanese troops on the road to Peking. The disinterestedness with which the Foreign Office pointed out to Japan, the other day, that in view of her proximity to China she would be able to considerably supplement her contingents in that country, did not seem to be sufficient to justify her in taking the lead in a matter so well calculated to accentuate international susceptibilities. She awaits assurances which are withheld; withheld too for good and sufficient reasons. Assurances of British support against Russia would no doubt be very satisfactory to the Island Empire in the Far East. But it would not be a step in the direction of coming to an understanding with Russia on the basis of the Suum Quique, which is passionately advocated in many quarters, and is still regarded even in the Foreign Office as an ideal to be realised if possible. The Empress Eugenie said of Prince Napoleon, "Whenever I have held out my hand to him, he put his behind his back." That is very much the attitude of Russia when overtures—even of a free hand in Constantinople and the Bosporus—were made some few years since. Mr. Chamberlain was so disgusted with the difficulty of coming to an understanding with the greatest military Power in the world that he said it was necessary when supping with her to have a long spoon. Still there is always the possibility of a *modus vivendi* in that quarter, which in the jargon of diplomacy would be an additional guarantee of peace.

It is not quite so clear however that an intimate understanding with Japan would have a similar advantage. It would, on the contrary, add a new element to the factors making for war in regions where the materials for a great conflagration are only too much in evidence already. If the ambitious and restless spirits in Japan that sprang upon China with the deliberate intention of exploiting her weakness to the profit of their own country, were sure of the support of a British fleet, they would be more than mortals not to turn it to account to pay off old scores with Russia. The "assurances" of which the *Times* speaks would be unilateral. Japan could not give us any assurances of effective support on the North-West frontier, if Russia thought fit to make a diversion in that direction. These political considerations are not likely to be ignored at the Foreign Office. Even were the long-ed-for assurances given, how could it be possible to turn to immediate use the "supplemented contingents" which Japan is invited to send to China? It has only now been realised that during the rainy season the bleak plain between Tientsin and Peking becomes a dismal swamp, which an army of fifty thousand men could not cross. The rains have already set in over northern China. Operations against Peking must, therefore, be postponed till after the autumn. Many things may happen before then.

THE total length of railways open and sanctioned on March 31 of the current year was 26,790, the total mileage now exceeding that of the United Kingdom

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

RAINS WILL STOP ADVANCE ON PEKING.

LONDON, JULY 5.

The rainy season is commencing in North China and it is feared that any advance of the Allies on Peking in force will be impossible before the autumn.

THE JAPANESE ARMY FOR NORTH CHINA.

The *Times* asks why are the diplomatic assurances withheld which immediately they are given would set in motion the available Japanese Army of which 15,000 have already embarked and 30,000 more are ready to embark.

A BRITISH WARNING TO THE CHINESE AUTHORITIES.

LONDON, JULY 6.

The British Government have requested the Chinese Minister in London to convey to the authorities at Peking that they will be held personally guilty for any injury to Europeans and have asked that the purport be communicated to the Viceroys of Provinces.

THE REBELLION SPREADING.

A despatch received in Berlin states that the rebellion is spreading to Chefoo and that the American Admiral there is preparing for the removal of American subjects.

(REUTER'S ORDINARY SERVICE.)

REPORTED MASSACRE OF ALL FOREIGNERS IN PEKING.

LONDON, JULY 5, NOON.

Three Chinese refugees from Peking report that all the foreigners numbering one thousand held out in the British Legation until their ammunition was exhausted when the Legation was burned and the whole of the foreigners massacred.

THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS POISONED.

It is reported that the Emperor and Empress have been poisoned.

ATTACK OF THE ALLIES ON TIENTSIN.

Owing to the incessant sniping that has been going on the Allies stormed the native city of Tientsin on the 30th and had six hours' fighting

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 5.

The following is a revised list of sailing of transports bound for Hong Kong :—The Uganda with detachment of Bengal Lancers B section, 42nd Native Field Hospital and mules, on 6th instant ; Unca with detachment of 1st Bengal Lancers, C section, 42nd Native Field Hospital and mules, 6th instant ; the Nawab with one wing 1st Sikhs, section D, 42nd Native Field Hospital and mules, 6th instant ; Itaura, with detachment, 1st Bengal Lancers and section A, 47th Native Field Hospital, 7th instant ; the Warora with a wing of the 1st Sikhs and section A, 25th British Field Hospital, 7th instant ; Patiala with a wing of the 22nd Bombay Infantry and C section, 47th Native Hospital, 9th instant ; the Wardha with a wing of the 22nd Bombay Infantry and C section, 47th Native Field Hospital, 9th instant ; the Vadala with a wing of the 1st Madras Pioneers and D section, Native Field Hospital, 10th instant ; the Sirsa with 3rd Company, Madras Sappers and Miners, photo litho and printing section and A section, 39th Native Field Hospital, 12th instant ; the Nevassa with the Madras Pioneers and B section, 39th Native Field Hospital, on the 12th instant ; the Urlana with C section, Native Field Hospital and mules, 12th instant ; the Pentacotta with No. 4 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners, Medical Store Depot, mules and advance field park, on the 12th instant ; the Matiana with D section, Native Field Hospital and mules, 12th instant.

It will be seen from the above particulars that according to present arrangements the whole of the force proceeding from Calcutta will be afloat by Thursday next.

ACTIVITY AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

A visit to the Prince's Dock yesterday disclosed the fact that arrangements there for the despatch of the first transports from Bombay to China were quietly but actively proceeding. There was, of course, not the bustle that will be evident when the first troops are trained down for embarkation, but everything was being carried out with great expedition. The Virawa transport No. 21, and the Duke of Portland, No. 22, were lying together in one basin and on the other side of the Jetty Shed the Ballarat, No. 20, was moored. The fitting up of all the three vessels for the reception of the troop was completed and stores were being rapidly taken on board. The stores included innumerable tins of mustard oil and ghee for food purposes, tins of tea, bags of gram and quantities of onions and other food stuffs peculiar to the native dietary. The tins of oil, ghee, and tea were enclosed in wooden cases and a number of men were busily engaged in filling and soldering the tins and nailing up the wooden coverings. Each vessel also takes a quantity of live stock including sheep and fowls, while yesterday morning ships' officers were surprised by the arrival of a large number of goats. These were collected on the quay preparatory to being apportioned between the three ships, and rather skinny animals many of them were. The question that exercised some ships' officers was that of finding deck space for all these animals, there apparently having been some difficulty which prevented the stock from being slaughtered before being taken on board. As at least two of the vessels possess refrigerating chambers, that course would have been more convenient from the point of view of stowage. The whole of the Jetty Shed has been appropriated to the purposes of the Commissariat Department, and quantities of stores of all kinds, including numerous pairs of boots, are accumulating there. The final inspection by the military authorities of the three vessels which are ready to sail took place yesterday afternoon.

The Virawa and Duke of Portland sail this evening for Karachi, each conveying half a battalion of the 3rd Bombay Light Infantry who will relieve the 26th Bombay Infantry at Quetta. Each vessel in addition carries two sections of No. 63 Native Field Hospital for China. At Karachi the 26th Bombay Infantry will embark in the Virawa and the 30th Bombay Infantry in the Duke of Portland. The following are the details being conveyed from Bombay to Karachi :—Virawa, Captain E. McDougall, half of the 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, consisting of 4 officers, 1 lady, 8 native officers, 389 non-commissioned officers and men, 58 followers, and 9 horses. Two sections of the 63rd Native Field Hospital, comprising 2 officers, 1 sergeant, 4 hospital assistants, 6 non-commissioned officers and men, 113 public followers, 14 private followers, 2 chargers, and 8 ponies ; and 1 officer, 8 men and 2 followers and 1 charger of the 26th Bombay Infantry.

The Duke of Portland, Captain D. C. Long, carries for Karachi, two Companies of the 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, comprising 3 officers, 8 native officers, 389 men rank-and-file, and 45 followers, and two sections of the 63rd Field Hospital consisting of 2 officers, 4 hospital assistants, 6 men rank-and-file, 112 public followers, 14 private followers, 2 chargers and 8 ponies ; and 3 officers, 8 men, 3 chargers and 3 followers, of the 30th Bombay Infantry, who are proceeding to rejoin their regiment, ordered to China.

The following are the names of the Officers proceeding by these transports :—Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. W. B. Piers, Major G. de S. De Lisle, Captain M. W. Baugh, Lieuts. C. B. Roosmal, G. F. E. Wardell, Palin, W. H. Bayley, and G. H. Newcombe, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry ; Captain B. D. Basu, I. M. S., Lieut.-Colonel Greany, and Captains Service, Ricketts and Kilkelly, 63rd N. E. Hospital ; Major Turner, 26th Bombay Infantry ; and Captain Sharman, I. M. S.

Both vessels are expected to sail from Karachi for China on the 11th instant.

The Ballarat, Captain C. L. W. Field, will sail to-morrow for China, with the 3rd Madras Infantry, consisting of 11 officers, 17 native officers, 721 men rank-and-file, 59 public followers, 35 private followers, 12 chargers 237, boxes of ammunition. She will also carry two sections of No. 66 Native Field Hospital, comprising 2 officers, 1 sergeant, 4 hospital assistants, 6 men rank-and-file, 115 public followers, 6 private followers, and 2 chargers.

The names of the officers are :—Lieut.-Colonel R. K. Teversham, Major M. A. Tuite, Captains G. W. Lilly, E. W. Harris, and H. P. Ainslie, Lieuts. R. F. Harding, J. R. Kible, H. F. Shairp and F. G. E. Lamb, 3rd Madras Infantry ; Major Kanga, I. M. S. ; Captains A. Miller, and Lieut. F. Elwes, 66th N. F. Hospital.

The 3rd Bombay Light Infantry left Ghorpori troop siding, Poona, in two special trains this evening. The No. 63 field hospital, which was mobilized in Poona, left also by a special train. The strength of the hospital is as follows :—Four British officers, one British non-commissioned officer, eight hospital assistants, twelve native non-commissioned officers, and 254 followers. Major Greany, I.M.S., from Madras, was in charge.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 6.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments :—Bombay Sappers and Miners—Lieutenant Burne, R. E., Company Commander to be Adjutant, vice Captain Walker, R. E., reverted to home establishment, dated 1st March.

Captain Leslie, R. E., to be Company Commander, vice Lieutenant Burne, R. E., appointed Adjutant, dated 21st May.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments to corps proceeding on field service to China :—

23rd Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant Sloan, Indian Medical Service, to officiating medical charge, vice Captain Price, Indian Medical Service, transferred to the Civil Department.

26th Bombay Infantry—Captain Whitcombe, Indian Medical Service, 6th Bombay Cavalry officiating medical charge, vice Captain Jenney, Indian Medical Service, detailed for duty with No. 47 Native Field Hospital.

30th Bombay Infantry—Captain Sharman, Indian Medical Service, Madras, to officiating medical charge, vice Captain Lincoln, Indian Medical Service, transferred to the Civil Department.

The undermentioned Medical Officers have been detailed for duty with No. 47 and No. 63 Native Field Hospitals proceeding to China:—No. 47 Native Field Hospital, Indian Medical Service—Major Fooks, Captain Jenney, Lieutenants DeVere Condon and Stewart. No. 64 Field Hospital—Major Greany, Indian Medical Service ; Madras Indian Medical Service, Captains Ricketts, Irvine, and Kilkelly.

Under instructions received from the War Office it is notified that Lieutenant Willis, 36th Battery Royal Field Artillery has been appointed to the C Battery Royal Horse Artillery.

The following postings on first appointment have been ordered to the 27th Battery Royal Field Artillery :—2nd-Lieutenants Turner, Tillard, Evans, and Ramsden, to the 1st Battery Royal Field Artillery ; 2nd-Lieutenant Lenfesty, to 58th Battery Royal Field Artillery ; 2nd-Lieutenant Lyster, to 22nd Battery Royal Field Artillery ; 2nd-Lieutenant Bath, to 33rd Battery Royal Field Artillery. These Officers will be sent out to India next trooping season to join their respective batteries for duty.

Bombay Command Order appointing Captain Church to No. 3 Battery Mountain Division Royal Garrison Artillery is hereby cancelled.

Transport training classes will, in future, be held only at head-quarters Quetta, Poona and Mhow stations of transport corps or cadre.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty :—Captain Cleveland, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry ; and Lieutenant Macpherson, 24th Bombay Infantry.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under leave rules for the Staff Corps ; specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—Lieutenant Scott, Staff Corps, Adjutant, 12th Bombay Infantry for 6 months. Pension service ninth year commenced 7th November, 1899.

The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officers have been granted leave of absence :—Royal Garrison Artillery—Captain Peile (attached to No. 26 Company Eastern Division) 6 months, on medical certificate, out of India ; Army Ordnance Department—Captain Sudds, Inspector of Ordnance and Machinery, Karachi, from 20th July to 31st August, 1900, on private affairs in India.

Extensions of leave have been granted to the following :—Indian Subordinate Medical Department—Assistant Surgeon Curry, for 4 months, on medical certificate ; Ordnance Department—Conductor Colhoun, from 7th July to 6th August, on private affairs.

THE POLICE TORTURE CASE.

At the hearing of the above case, held to-day, Mr. Carvalho, the City Magistrate, was examined with regard to the preliminary enquiry he instituted. He said he acted in his judicial capacity in order to clear up the complaint brought against the police officers. He acted under Section 191 Clause A Criminal Procedure Code. He had acted under instructions from the District Magistrate and under such instructions copies of statements had been forwarded to the Police Superintendent who was still enquiring into the matter.

In cross-examination Mr. Carvalho stated that all necessary legal formalities had been observed and the statements recorded were made by witnesses without any fear of the police.

The Judge then commented at some length on the prosecution leaving the case in an unsatisfactory state by closing it without all available evidence being adduced. He thought that Constable O'Gorman and Dinshaw Jemadar might have been produced as witnesses, while there must have been some sepoys at the Bolai Chowkey on the night of the 11th April, who might be able to speak to the facts of the case.

The Crown Prosecutor said that as these police subordinates might at one or other stage of the proceedings have been connected with the accused in the trial it did not appear that such witnesses would speak the truth in the present prosecution. He would, however, call them in order that the defence might not believe that they were purposely kept aside.

The case was then adjourned till Saturday, the 14th instant.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. THE BARONET CLUB.

A cricket match was played to-day between the Poona Gymkhana and the Baronet Club from Bombay. The latter winning the toss played first and scored 206 runs in the first innings, Gagrat contributing 113, Lavadia 32, and the rest minor scores. The Gymkhana put down 80 runs for four wickets, Greig scoring 36, not out, and Sale 33. The match will be resumed to-morrow.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 6.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Egypt, with the homeward mails of the 30th June, arrived at Aden, at 3-30 a.m., to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JULY 6.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ross arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, JULY 6.

The s.s. Malta arrived here, at daylight to-day.

COLOMBO, JULY 6.

The s.s. Clyde is due to arrive at Bombay, at 6 a.m. on Monday next.

THE HYDERABAD RIOT CASE.

The Sunni vs. Shiah Riot Case at Hyderabad has been distinguished by a succession of altercations between Mr. Allan Daly, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Yaaseen Khan, the High Court Judge, who originally allowed Mr. Daly to defend the accused. A few days ago the judge fined a native pleader instructing Mr. Daly Rs. 200 for contempt of court, in that he refused to sit down when told to do so. Mr. Daly instantly paid the fine for the pleader, and the next day he moved the Appellate Court to reverse the conviction ; but after hearing a lengthy argument, the Appellate Court decided not to admit the appeal from Mr. Daly, as he was debarred from practising in the Hyderabad Courts owing to his ignorance of Urdu. Yesterday the riot case came on again, when an excited argument occurred which resulted in the Judge withdrawing his permission to allow Mr. Daly to defend the accused any further, on the score that he was menacing the court. Mr. Daly has defended the accused for nearly three months.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE HOSPITAL SCANDALS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, JULY 6.

A committee has been appointed to investigate the allegations which have been made in the Press concerning the condition of the hospitals in South Africa.

It will be composed of Dr. Church, President of the College of Physicians ; Dr. Cunningham, Professor of Anatomy and Surgery, Dublin University ; Mr. Justice Romer ; and two others.

LONDON, JULY 5.

Parties of Boers are surrendering daily in the country between Wimburg and Senekal but isolated bodies of combatants are moving about in all directions.

[The Boers in the locality have long been restless. Early in June Major Ashton took possession of the keys of the public buildings of Senekal and proceeded to collect a large number of arms. Suddenly rifle fire was heard. It was evident that the enemy were observing their movements. The Boers, observing Major Ashton with a pile of surrendered arms lying on the ground, crept stealthily along a nullah. Seeing the enemy approaching, Major Ashton and four or five men proceeded to destroy rifles in feverish haste until the ground became untenable, the enemy being within 200 yards. Our men, though practically enclosed, held their ground until artillery arrived. General Rundle, hearing this unexpected rifle fire and anticipating what had happened, ordered the guns into action. After a few shrapnel shells had been fired the Boers retreated. Major Ashton and his men escaped unhurt. The Yeomen, however, who had entered the town found themselves in a perfect trap. Major Dalbiac, with his party of Middlesex Yeomen, without a moment's premeditation galloped towards the hill on which the enemy were posted. Their action meant certain death and annihilation. Undaunted the remainder went forward but Major Dalbiac with four of his men had fallen and a moment afterwards the remainder of the detachment were hors de combat. After General Rundle entered the town the Boers retired. Next day six hundred Boers surrendered to General Rundle and General Brabant's column in the Ficksburg district but about 4,000 of the enemy trekked beyond Bethlehem. It is to prevent the moving parties of Boers that General Rundle maintains a strong unbreakable line from Senekal to Ficksburg and thence to the Basutoland border.]

Mr. Michael Davitt, writing from Brandfort on April 16 to the "Freeman's Journal" gives some details as to the numbers of the Boers, which he professes to have compiled with the greatest carefulness and accuracy. Mr. Davitt believes that he has been truthfully informed by Boer officials as to the numbers of the various commandos which he was unable to visit personally ; and he comes to the conclusion that the total number of men which have been at any time in arms against the British since October last amounts to not more than 35,000. In the course of his letter, Mr. Davitt enlarges upon "some horrible stories of English atrocities," which were told to him by men serving in the enemy's ranks.

Telegrams to the Australian papers, dated June 17, state that 75 per cent. of the British prisoners at Nooitgedacht are reported ill and suffering terribly from cold and exposure.

General Forrestier Walker reports that the Cape Horses are best for Mounted Rifles ; and the Indian and Australian next.

Lord Kitchener narrowly escaped capture when sleeping in a train at a kopje siding.

There has been a great public outcry of about nine deaths from sunstroke at the Aldershot Review. Lord Wolseley has ordered that helmets replace forage caps on hot days.

THE SURRENDER OF PRETORIA.

BELATED REJOICINGS AT HAVERI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HAVERI, JULY 6.

The news of the occupation of Pretoria was received with great joy by the people of Agadi, taluka Karajgi, and a meeting was held on the 27th ultimo, under the presidentship of Ramchandragouda Bahadur Desai in the school-building, specially decorated for the occasion. All the people congregated there, and speeches in praise of Lord Roberts and the British Army were made. Songs specially composed by the head-master were sung and gymnastic feats were performed. Alms were distributed to the poor and sweetmeats to children. Pan-supari, attar, etc., were provided for the rest. The proceedings terminated with three cheers for her Majesty the Queen-Empress, Lord Roberts and the British Army. At night there were illuminations throughout the village and a display of fire-works.

(REUTER'S ORDINARY SERVICE.)

BRITISH COMMUNICATION TO JAPAN.

LONDON, JULY 6.

Mr. Brodrick, in the House of Commons last night, announced that Government were hourly expecting a reply to the communication they had made to Japan regarding the relief of Peking.

ROYAL ENGINEERS FOR WEI-HAI-WEI.

Detachments of the Royal Engineers will sail from Hongkong for Wei-Hai-Wei on the 12th instant.

THE ASHANTI REBELLION

It is officially stated that Sir Frederick Hodgson with 600 Hausas left Kumasi on the 23rd June, leaving Captain Bishop and one hundred Hausas with rations to last them until the 15th July.

Colonel Willcocks undertakes to relieve Kumasi by then.

ASHANTIS ROUTED.

Colonel Burroughs surprised and routed the Ashantis at Dampoassi on the 1st instant, capturing a quantity of guns and ammunition.

ACQUITTAL OF SIPIDO.

Sipido, who made the attempt on the life of the Prince of Wales at Brussels, has been acquitted on the ground that he was not responsible for his actions.

CHANGES IN THE FRENCH ARMY.

LONDON, JULY 5.

General Jamont, Generalissimo of the French Army, has demonstratively resigned owing to his objecting to the staff appointments made by the Minister of War.

General Brugere has succeeded him.

[General André, the new Minister of War, was only appointed a month ago in succession to General de Galliffet. He evidently determined to make himself felt and as his first measures on taking office cancelled pending military punishments and rescinded his predecessor's prohibition of the wearing of civil dress by officers when off duty. General André passes for being an old and tried Republican, but M. Maline would also wish us to suppose that he is also a Dreyfusard, perhaps because, having been at Bourges, he knows something about gunnery and is convinced that no gunner would ever have written the "bordereau." What his new appointments are we have as yet received no information.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN RELATIONS.

Sir John Scott writes to the "Times" that the Khedive is immensely pleased with his reception in England and has told him that the friction between Egypt and England would altogether cease provided religion was not touched, and that reforms in religious administration were only made after consultation with the Mahomedan religious authorities.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES STAKES.

The following is the result of the race for the Princess of Wales Stakes run at Newmarket to-day :—

Merry Gal	1
Diamond Jubilee	2
Claimant	3

THE BENGAL BANK RATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 5.

At their weekly meeting to-day, the Directors of the Bank of Bengal reduced their rate of interest discount by one per cent., it now stands three per cent.

PROSPECTS IN THE FAMINE DISTRICTS.

DEFECTIVE RAINFALL.

With reference to the prospects in the Famine Districts, the following telegram has been received by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce from the Revenue and Agricultural Department, of the Government of India. The rainfall to date is largely in defect in Gujerat, Rajputana, Central India, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab and the greater part of Hyderabad, Berar, and the Central Provinces. The Coast districts south of Bombay have received good and the Deccan districts fair rain. Good rain has also fallen in the Chattisgarh districts of the Central Provinces.

MILITARY NEWS.

SIMLA, JULY 5.

Captain Holbrook, Station Staff Officer, Neemuch, officiates as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay Command, vice McWhinnie on leave.

Captain Tennant, 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, has qualified as interpreter in Russian.

Captain Smurthwaite, 14th Bombay Infantry, is re-posted from famine to military duty.

FAMINE RELIEFS.

The Central Provinces, this week, report an increase of 124,000 in numbers under famine relief.

BIG HAYSTACK FIRE AT SEWREE.

One of the most serious stack fires that have occured in Bombay for sometime broke out last night at Frere Bunder. In the area known as the grass market there are stored many hundreds of haystacks placed on the quays in ranges in which each stack is packed close to its neighbour. In the middle of one of these ranges, comprising twenty-one stacks, the fire broke out and the majority of them were quickly blazing fiercely like one huge bon-fire. The glare was visible for miles around and was noticed in the Fort about nine o'clock. The first to give the alarm was Superintendent Nolan of the E Division who noticing the flames from his bungalow about the time stated at once telephoned to the fire stations. At that time thirteen stacks were on fire and when the first fire-engine arrived, about ten minutes past nine, the fourteenth stack had caught. Other engines quickly followed and in a very short time six steamers were on the scene. Three of them, namely, the steamers from Dhinchpoogly, Gowalia Tank and Byculla immediately began to play upon the flames with several lengths of hose from both sides. The fire had got such a hold that it was impossible to do other than attempt to prevent its spread to the remaining stacks in the range. That however, seemed almost hopeless and another stack was quickly in ablaze. The extent and fierceness of the fire which stretched right to one end of the range made a fine spectacle and thousands of natives and many Europeans watched it with interest. The operations of the fire brigade were directed by the Chief, Mr. W. Nicholls, and a large force of police under Superintendent Nolan regulated the crowd of spectators and gharries. The value of each stack of hay was estimated at about Rs. 3,000 and the whole twenty-one thus represent a value of Rs. 63,000, none of which is insured. This hay belonged to about a dozen persons who each owned one or two stacks. The heaviest loser is H. Suleman Abdool Wahed who owned three stacks. The fifteen stacks actually in flames at eleven o'clock last night represented a loss of nearly Rs. 50,000 ; and the wind having fallen the efforts of the fire brigade at that time appeared likely to check the flames from spreading to the other six. At a time of scarcity of fodder the loss of such a quantity of hay is especially unfortunate. The origin of the outbreak is unknown, but it is considered highly probable that incendiaries have been at work. Some of the owners complain that the number of watchmen employed to look after their property is inadequate. They state that they have made repeated requests to the Port Trust to give more protection to their property and have expressed their willingness to pay an increased storage rent in consideration of such additional watching, but the Port Trust have not seen their way to accede to their wishes. It was also pointed out last night that the Port Trust hydrant close to the burning stacks was quite dry and useless, the water poured on to the burning mass being pumped from hydrants much farther away. At a late hour last night the stacks were still blazing fiercely and the sky was illuminated by the great glare. It is a curious coincidence that a similar fire broke out at the same place about this time last year, when hay of the approximate value of two lakhs of rupees was destroyed.

THE FAMINE.

The eighth meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund was held, on Tuesday afternoon, at Treasury Buildings, under the chairmanship of the Honourable the Chief Justice. A distribution of 15 lakhs was made on 15th June after the circulation of paper among the committee was confirmed, and it was decided after discussion to distribute at once a further sum of Rs.10,00,000. This brings the total amount which the executive committee have allotted to the various provincial committees up to Rs. 1,07,65,000 and leaves nearly four lakhs in hand. So far contributions have continued to come in freely but the stream must be expected to show signs of failing when favourable accounts of the monsoon reach foreign countries.

ANOTHER LOCAL EFFORT.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fulton presided, on Wednesday last, at the performance of "Trivikram," given at the Novelty Theatre by the Morvi Arya Subodh Natak Mandli. As the gross proceeds of the performance were to be distributed among the famine-stricken in certain villages in Kathiawar the theatre was crowded. At the close of the first act Mr. Justice Fulton presented a gold necklace with an address to Mr. Muljee Asharam Oza, the proprietor of the above theatrical company for giving that night's performance and other performances for the benefit of those rendered destitute on account of the famine. Mr. Justice Fulton in presentation commended the benevolent act of Mr. Muljibhai and said that according to the scriptura maxim "in giving to the poor he had given to the Lord." After several speakers had addressed the meeting a fund was collected on the spot for the relief of the famine-stricken to which Mr. Justice Fulton was a contributor. After a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Justice Fulton and the distribution of flowers this interesting function concluded. Yesterday (Friday) the Morvi Company gave another performance, at 9 p. m., at the Novelty for the benefit of the famine-stricken in Cutch under the presidency of Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

THE SEASON OUTLOOK IN MADRAS.

The following is the Board of Revenue's telegraphic summary for the week ending the 30th ultimo :—

"The rainfall is heavy on the West Coast, elsewhere rather below the average expected and generally light. June rainfall is about normal in amount except in the Carnatic, where the deficiency is not serious, but the fall has been irregularly distributed. Supplies under large irrigation works are ample, otherwise irrigation supplies are normally low. Ploughing and sowing and transplanting are going on over a wide area, and crops are already put down doing well generally, though in parts of the Deccan more rain is much desired. Pasturage is improving and fodder is generally sufficient. Cattle is generally normal. Rise of prices continues except on the West Coast but is generally slight. Cholum in Bellary 11-5 seers, in other affected Districts 13 to 13·5, and ragi is about one seer cheaper. The workers in Kistna 1,587, in the Nellore 10,396 ; total of 24 works in 5 districts 4,011 men, 6,245 women, and 1,127 children ; the small increase is due to the return of workers after sowing. Weavers in Cuddapah are 3,030."

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Parramatta, Captain A. Symons, will sail to-day, for Aden and London, with English mails and the following passengers :—

Allison Mr	Kendall Mr E A
Buckland Hon C E	Lawrance Mr J
Butler Mr H	Murray Lt-Col R D
Barker Mr H C	Murray Mrs
Baldrey Vet-Lieut F H C	O'Connor Mr T
Chrisile Mr E S	Prothers Mr M
Colquhoun Mr H A	Phillips Mr C K
Cholmeley Mr N	Pinformd Mr A
Ellison Rev W	Soutter Mr and Mrs and infant
Field Mr F	Scott Lieut-Col B and Mrs
Ferry Mr	Seton Capt B G
Grant Mr C	Twidell Mr, Mrs J C and infant
Hutton Mr A E H	Thomas Mr G
Harvett Mr	Tenna Lieut H A B
Hussain Mr and Mrs and two children	Wood Mr S J

MILITARY NEWS.

The following appointments to the District Staff are made, consequent on Officers proceeding on field service to China :—Major Davison, 2nd Bengal Lancers, to officiate as A. A. G. Lahore District, vice Colonel Rundall, who rejoins the 1-4th Gurkhas. Captain Broome, 29th Bengal Infantry, to officiate as a D. A. A. G., Bombay Command, vice Captain Houison-Crawfurd. Captain Somerset, Garrison Quarter-Master, Fort William, officiate as D.A.A.G., Assam District, vice Captain Willoughby, who is transferred to Meerut District to replace Major Steele.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

THE MISSIONARY MOVEMENT AND ITS INFLUENCE.

LORD CURZON'S OPINION.

His Excellency the Viceroy, when he occupied a position of greater freedom and less responsibility, wrote a book, which he entitled "Problems of the Far East In it he had much to say on the subject of missions and missionaries in China. Below is an extract therefrom :—

The missionary movement in China . . compels the attention of the British Foreign Office, and will here be treated only in so far as it affects the international relations between the two countries. The missionary himself resolutely declines to regard it from this standpoint. He conceives himself to be there in obedience to a divine summons, and to be pursuing the noblest of human callings. A friend of my own, an eminent divine in the English church, speaking at Exeter Hall in answer to some observations which I had made in the columns of the *Times* upon Christian missions in China, thus stated the case from the church's point of view :—

"The gain or loss to civilisation from Christian missions is not the question for the missionary. He is subject to a Master higher than any statesman or diplomatist of this world. It is not the missionary who has to reckon with the diplomatist but the diplomatist with the missionary."

A variation of the same reply is that which I have in many lands received from the lips of missionaries, and which in their judgment appears to cut the ground away from all criticism, and to render argument superfluous. This is a repetition of the divine injunction which closes the Gospel of St. Matthew, "Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptise them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." Obedience to this supreme command is the sole final test to which the missionary is willing to submit his action. He is the unworthy but chosen instrument of God himself. It is useless, as I have experienced, to point out to him that the selection of a single passage from the preaching of the founder of one faith, as the sanction of a movement against all other faiths, is a dangerous experiment. If, for instance, the disciple of Confucius were to quote an aphorism of that philosopher that justified the persecution of Christian missionaries, as the sponsors of a mischievous innovation, what value would the Christian missionary attach to such a form of Chinese exculpation ? Equally useless is it to remind him that Christ himself seems to have contemplated the likelihood of an unsuccessful or inopportune propaganda when he said :" When they persecute you in this city, flee ye into another" and again : "Whosoever shall not receive you or hear you, when ye depart thence shake off the dust under your feet for a testimony against them." The authority which the missionary enthusiast is willing to attach to the ukase that accredits his enthusiasm he ignores or depreciates when it appears to qualify its sanction. To him the course is clear, and has been mapped out in advance by a higher hand. That Government should fight, or that international relations should be imperilled over his wrecked house or insulted person, would strike him as but a feather's weight in the scale compared with the great final issue at stake—viz., the spiritual generation of a vast country and a mighty population plunged in heathenism and sin, the responsibility for which is frequently called upon to correct the fighting general's plan of campaign, in the light of diplomatic possibilities so the impartial observer must submit even the impassioned "apologia" of the Christian evangelist to the "cold test" of political and practical analysis.

In endeavouring to arrive at an opinion upon so vexed a question, the risks even after a careful study upon two separate occasions on the spot, of involuntary ignorance are enormous ; the issues so great that it will perhaps be wisest to state the case *pro* and *con*. With as much fulness as space will permit, leaving the reader to form his own conclusion. The facts are these. Whilst the Jesuit missionaries have been in China for centuries, and in many cases have done splendid work, the Protestant missions (of whom alone I desire to speak) in the main, date their institution from the treaties that closed the first China war fifty years ago, and the second in 1858-60. Whereas in 1844 there were but thirty Protestant missionaries in China, their numerical strength in 1890 was 1,300, and has considerably increased since. Every year America, Canada, Australia, Sweden, and in a not inferior degree England, pours fresh recruits into the field, and the money that is subscribed for their support and that of their propaganda excels the revenue of many States. The question is, how do the soldiers of the costly crusade acquit themselves ?

The points that will universally be conceded in their favour are as follows :—The devotion and self-sacrifice of many of their lives, particularly of those who in nature dress, visit or inhabit the far interior), and the example of pious fortitude set to those among whom they labour ; the influence of the Christian and culture thus diffused in kindling the softer virtues and in ameliorating the conditions of life, the slow but certain spread of Western knowledge, the visible products of organised philanthropy in the shape of hospitals, medical dispensaries, orphanages, relief distribution, and schools ; the occasional winning of genuine and noble-hearted converts from the enemy's fold, the exalted character of his spiritual sanction claimed by the missionaries ; the plausibility of the analogy drawn from the early inception of Christian labour in other countries and earlier times ; the excellent work done by missionaries in writing learned, though often unreadable, essays about the country and the people.

I should be the last person to claim that even this tabulated statement contained a complete account of the good work done by the missionaries. Much of their labour is necessarily devoid of immediate result and is incapable of being scientifically registered in a memorandum. They sow the seed and if it does not fructify in their day or before our eyes, it may well be germinating for a future ear time. No fair critic would withhold from the Christian missions in China the credit of any prospective harvest that may be reaped by their successors when they have gone.

On the other hand it would be foolish to deny that in China their operations evoke a criticism, even at the hands of their own countrymen, of which Exeter Hall very likely has no inkling, but which in China itself, where Exeter Hall has never been heard of it is not to be despised ; and that there are features in their conduct of the campaign which may be said, not altogether unwarrantably, to furnish the enemy with cause to blaspheme. The alleged drawbacks to the work, or at last to the *modus operandi* of the missionaries, fall under three heads : (1) religious doctrinal (2) political and (3) practical ; with each of which I will deal in turn.

With rare exceptions, more liberal-minded than their fellows, the missionaries adopt an attitude of implacable hostility to all native religion and ethics, ignoring alike their virtuous aspects and influence, the all powerful hold which they have acquired upon Chinese character, and the sanction lent to them by a venerable antiquity. Particularly s this the case with regard to ancestor worship, with which they decline all parley ; although a rare retort would appear to be conceded to a Chinaman in England, who accidentally found himself in West-minster Abbey or St. Paul's. In 1790 the young Christian Church in Korea, very much exercised about this question, sent to the Roman Catholic Bishop at Pekin to enquire what its members ought to do. The response came that ancester worship of any kind or in any degree was incompatible with Christianity—and that no Korean could be a Christian who worshipped or burned incense before the family tablets. What the French bishop then answered, his correligionists have always answered ; and the same reply was from the earliest period returned by the Protestant missions also. I am not here concerned with the doctrinal justice of this decision, which is a matter of theologians rather than for the lay mind. I am interested only in pointing out the inevitable consequences of such an attitude. The Chinaman, who is entirely content with his own religion, and only asks to be left alone is assailed by a propaganda that commences with an attack upon all that he holds most dear. To him the ethics of Confucius sum up the whole duty of man to the family and the State, while the payment of homage to the higher powers is provided for by the polytheistic conceptions of the Buddhist cult. He hears the former disparaged, the latter derided. He is invited to become a convert at the cost of ceasing to be a citizen, to tear up the sheet anchors of all morality as the first condition of moral regeneration.

Small wonder that a propaganda, which thus lays the axe to the very root of the tree, should encounter the stubborn resistance of all those who have been accustomed to seek shelter under its branches. If the evangelists of some new faith were to appear in England, drawn from a race whom we hated and despised, and were to commence their preaching by denouncing the Bible and crying anathema maranatha upon the Apostle's Creed, what sort of reception would they meet with ? Moreover this attitude on the part of the missionaries incurs the risk of defeating their own object ; for such iconoclasm, in the eyes of many critics, could only, even if successful, lead to two results, both equally to be deplored—the complete disintegration of the Chinese social fabrics, and the collapse of Chinese morality. While thus warring with the most cherished beliefs of their hoped-for converts, the missionaries have not agreed among themselves as to the Chinese word to express the single Deity whom they preach, and for whom the Jesuits, the Americans, and the English have each coined or employ a different title, with the result of complete bewilderment to the native understanding ill able to cope with the subtleties of theological logomachy. The first named adopt the title Tienchu, i.e., Lord of Heaven. The Americans prefer the more impalpable Chen Shen i. e., True Spirit. The English Protestants adopt the Chinese Shang-ti, or Supreme Lord, the Deity whose worship (a survival of the primitive nature worship) I have described upon the altar of Heaven at Peking. Indeed, I have heard of an English missionary who, in the old days when the latter enclosure was accessible to foreigners, is said to have conducted a service of the Church of England on the summit of the marble altar.

Still less do the foreign teachers coincide upon the form of religion itself, which is promulgated by the divine of a score of different schools, each claiming the sole custody of the oracles of God. To a Chinaman a separate sect is indistinguishable from a separate creed ; and between Jesuits, Lazarists, Trappist, Russians Greeks, Protestants, Churches of England, Scotland, Canada, and America, Baptists, Presbyterians, Methodists, Congregationalists, Episcopalians, Free Christians, and all the accredited polyonymous missionary societies, he finds it hard to determine who are the true and who the false prophets, or whether any are true at all. Again, conceive the parallel case in our own country. Suppose the apostles of some new manifestation to reach our shores with a creed in their pockets that claimed a supernatural origin and a divine authority and suppose their pioneers to be presently succeeded by others, not in one batch only, or in half-a-dozen, or in a dozen, but in a score of detachments, each proclaiming the fallibility or spuriousness of the other, and its own superior authentication. What should we say to these bearers of the heavenly message, who could not even agree together upon its terms ?

(To be continued.)

TABLE TALK

BY WALTER BESANT.

LONDON, JUN

ART, MUSIC AND DRAMA.

THE THEATRICAL WORLD.

"PYGMALION AND GALATEA" AT THE COMEDY.

OPERA AND MUSICAL NOTES.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

In the Press last week Mr. W. S. Gilbert duly placed it on record that he had ceased to concern himself with the parts of Galatea and Clarice as understood by Miss Janette Steer in her revival on the 7th inst. at the Comedy of that dramatist's two plays "Pygmalion and Galatea" and "Tragedy and Comedy." For the sake of Miss Steer's success during the present season it is to be hoped that the general public will prove less hard-hearted than the author in question, and find in her performance, even though it be not "necessarily a reflex of" Mr. Gilbert's intention, some attractive feature. To speak frankly "Pygmalion and Galatea" hardly wears as well as one could wish. Taking modern ideas as a standard, the piece is decidedly thin in story, and a trifle mechanical in construction. Mr. Gilbert, of course, cannot fail to be witty, but his wit in "Pygmalion and Galatea" strikes one to-day as a little overstrung in spontaneity. Galatea is distinctly a stage character. At every turn we distinguish the author speaking through her mouth; she knows exactly as much or as little as Mr. Gilbert desires her to know; there is not, in short, the shadow of reality about her. It is true that the dramatist describes his work as a "mythological" comedy, but even that blessed word cannot relieve him from all responsibility in dealing with his characters. The production of "Pygmalion and Galatea" dates back to the year 1871, when audiences were willing to accept much that to-day they would be disposed to regard with something approaching to indifference, and although the piece is manifestly the product of a clever and imaginative writer it possesses scarcely sufficient stamina to hold its own in these times of sharp competition. Not, be it said, that the revival failed to elicit a fair measure of applause or that the audience refused to pay their tribute of laughter to the author's humour. Of the performance itself there is not much to be said. Grant that it was fairly efficient and little more requires to be added. Mr. Fuller Mellish was distinctly good as Pygmalion, showing a fine appreciation of the lines assigned to the character and acting with excellent intention and effect. No less admirable was Mr. Harry Paulton as Chryses—a richly humorous performance that at once took the fancy of his listeners. Miss Regina Repton, if unable to cope quite successfully with so heavy a role, revealed a pleasant sense of womanly tenderness as Cynisca, while the smaller parts were safe in the hands of Mrs. John Billington, Miss Annie Hughes, and Mr. Edmund Maurice. Miss Janette Steer made a stately Galatea, but her diction is apt to be somewhat monotonous and her manner a trifle artificial. Mr. Gilbert's effective little drama, "Comedy and Tragedy," brought the evening to a close, Mr. Fuller Mellish appearing as the Duc d'Orleans, Mr. Frank Dyall as D'Aulnay, Miss Hellena Head, a promising young actress, as Paulina, and Miss Steer as Clarice, Miss Mary Anderson's original character.

Rarely has a stronger or a more attractive programme been prepared than that to be presented at Drury Lane Theatre on the afternoon of Tuesday, June 19. This is only in the proper nature of things, for the occasion is intended "as an expression of sympathy from the dramatic profession" towards the sufferers by the recent fire at Ottawa, and, further, as a means of making a substantial addition to the Canadian Patriotic Fund. At the head of those who have undertaken to appear figures Sir Henry Irving, who is to be seen in Dr. Conan Doyle's pathetic little play, "A Story of Waterloo." By way of a distinct novelty, Mr. Dan Leno will recite, in costume, the dream soliloquy from "Richard III.," and if the text should for once prove more conspicuous for its Lencesque than its Shakspearian flavour few probably will be found to complain of the circumstance. Mr. Tree as Othello, Mr. Franklyn McLeay as Iago, Mr. E. S. Willard in a popular recitation, Mr. Albert Chevalier in one of his amusing characters sketches, Mr. Auguste Van Biene wit a violoncello solo—these are only a few of the many interesting contributions volunteered. Let it be added that Mr. George Alexander and Miss Fay Davis, Miss Lily Hanbury and Mr. Allan Aynesworth, Miss Irene Vanbrugh and Mr. Arthur Bourchier, Mrs. Tree, Mrs. Leslie Carter, Mr. Martin Harvey, Miss Grace Warner, Miss Marie Tempest, Miss Julia Neilson, Miss Lena Ashwell, Mr. Lewis Waller, and many more well-known favourites are lending their assistance to make the matinee a huge success, and it will be understood how everything points to the realisation of that desirable result. Considering the length and variety of the entertainment, prices, moreover, are singularly moderate; that no higher figures than one and two guineas should be asked for a stall is, indeed, quite an exceptional thing.

The performance of the "Gotterdammerung" before a large audience on Saturday evening brought this season's first cycle of Wagner's great tetralogy to a successful close. Once again nothing but praise can be accorded to Fraulein Ternina's really superb conception of Brunnhilde; in fact, as earlier in the week her sympathetic voice and perfect delivery have given a peculiar significance to the performances which they otherwise would not have possessed. The beautiful duet when Siegfried leaves the Valkyrie rock in quest of new adventures was magnificently given, in the success of which Herr Krauss also shared; while again in the scence with Waltraute, and in the noble "death song" Fraulein Ternina made an indelible impression. Frau Schumann-Heink was again in herself a veritable tower of strength, singing throughout the evening with perfection of enunciation and vocal expression. As Waltraute her pleading scene was admirably given. She also appeared as one of the Normes, and in conjunction with Mme. Sobrino and Fraulein Olitzka, gave full effect to the "Fate-Goddesses" elaborate and beautiful music. Mme. Sobrino and Fraulein Olitzka also doubled the parts of Rhine maidens, and with Fraulein Hieser, made a charming and melodious trio. Herr Krauss appeared to greater advantage as Siegfried than as Siegmund, and his undoubtedly fine voice seemed to ring out with greater effect than on his first appearance in "Die Walkure." Frau Reuss-Belce made a charming Gutrune, and Herr Muhlmann and Herr Blass were acceptable as Gunther and Hagen respectively, while Herr Friedrichs completed his impersonation of Alberich. Herr Mottl obtained admirable results from the orchestra, and the magnificent "Trauermarsch" was splendidly played.

On Tuesday a huge audience assembled at Covent-garden for "Romeo et Juliette," Mme. Melba appeared as the ill-fated heroine, while M. Jean de Reszke made his rentree this season as Romeo. Probably of all the great Polish tenor's impersonations that of the hero of Gounod's opera is with the general public the most universally popular, and with good reason too, for in him we find histrionically the ideal stage-lover combined with that rare gift, the perfection of pure cantabile vocalisation. It was evident early in the evening that M. de Reszke was singing with a certain amount of reserve, and was not "letting himself go" until before the curtain rose on the last act the indulgence of the audience was asked for on account of the hoarseness from which he was suffering. Notwithstanding this, his rendering of the banishment scene was truly magnificent, while his noble bearing and impassioned acting made ample amends for a passing indisposition, and held the audience as of old. Mme. Melba was in splendid voice, and sang very finely. Mlle. Maubourg made a charming Stephano, and sang brilliantly. M. Journet appeared as Frere Laurent, and M. Gilibert as Capulet, while MM. Flachat and Declery also figured in the bill as Tybalt and Mercutio. Calls and recalls were the order of the evening, which was quite one of the most fashionable of the season, so far as it has gone.

A large and fashionable audience was drawn to the Steinway Hall on Friday afternoon for the annual concert given by Mr. George Power. An interesting and varied programme was provided with the assistance of several well-known artistes. Mr. Power was unfortunately prevented from singing himself owing to the death of his nephew in South Africa, but was ably represented by some of his pupils, who all appeared with infinite credit to their master. Mr Denham Price sang for the first time in public a scena entitled "The Ballad of Thyra Lee," written by Harold Boulton, and set to music by Reginald Somerville, and after an intense and dramatic rendering was honoured with a triple recall to the platform. The popular baritone showed his versatility by gaining in quite another way equal success in his rendering of songs by Aitken and Hermann Lohr. Miss Carie Townshend and Mme. Beatrice Langley contributed delightfully solos on the piano and violin respectively, while amongst those whose singing was a particular source of pleasure during the afternoon should be mentioned Miss Florence Daly, Miss Bellas, and Mrs. Elsie Vidler.

At his second concert this season Dr. Richter provided a programme so full of orchestral "plums" that the considerable dimensions of the audience which gathered together in St. James's Hall, despite the oppressive atmosphere, afforded no cause for wonderment. The Meistersinger Vorspiel, the Siegfried Idyll, the Vorspiel and Liebestod from Tristan, and the Overture and Venusberg music from Tannhauser were all of them familiar enough, but for that reason none the less absorbing since Dr. Richter's personality is always over all he does, and his renderings of the Wagner masterpieces on Monday evening were distinguished by all the virtues and characteristics which go to make him, the king of his kind. If the band was not quite up to its usual high level of excellence, it at least aquitted itself creditably under the exceptionally trying circumstances, for the temperature in St. James's Hall might have been anything in the way of a heat record. Tschaikowsky's Symphony, No. 4 in F, minor, was played for the first time at these concerts. The work requires several hearings before it can be "placed," comparatively with its fellows. The scoring throughout is here, as elsewhere with Tschaikowsky, quitemasterly.

THE FAR EAST.

THE PAOTINGFU REFUGEES.

A SURVIVOR'S STORY.

We are able to give this week the story of the flight of the unfortunate Europeans from Paotingfu, and their adventures on the way to Tientsin. They reached that place on Saturday, the 4th instant, at four in the afternoon. Some were wounded, all were ragged, footsore, and utterly weary. One woman, both of whose legs were wounded, had to be carried in a chair. Soon after arrival, and the giving out of the news that certain of the party had been lost, a party of Cossacks went out to try and find them, but their search in the neighbourhood was unavailing. The next news came from a Chinese servant, who came in and stated that he had seen the dead bodies of M. Ossent and Mme. Astier, the latter mutilated. Altogether nine of the 41 who originally set out are missing.

The story of the woeful march is as follows:—

Owing to the massacres, troubles, and pillaging in the neighbourhood, and the threats of the Boxers to kill all foreigners, and hearing of the burning of Fengtai, the station that was our junction with the main line, Mr. Ossent, Chief Engineer gave us an order to leave Paoting on Monday, the 28th May, during the night. But he changed his mind, and ordered us to leave next day, the 29th, at four in the afternoon. Mr. Ossent ordered the river route to be followed as the railway had been wrecked by the Boxers. On Tuesday, the 29th, we therefore left Paoting, being 41 Europeans—33 men, 7 women, 1 child. We embarked in 12 boats manned by Chinese sailors, the Mandarin Sun, Interpreter Tsing, and some other Chinese employees accompanying us, besides several boys (servants) and coolies, as well as the soldiers (Chinese) sent by the mandarin to protect the boats.

The Europeans were mostly armed with revolvers and a certain number of old Mausers. We weighed anchor about 5 p.m., and left in perfect order. An enormous hostile crowd was present, but beyond some shouting and jeering did not display any hostility. A great number of the crowd were armed with big sticks, and many of them wore the red sash of the Boxers. After about an hour's journey Mr. Ossent, on the advice of Mandarin Sun, gave us the order to go down and close the hatchways in passing certain localities said to be dangerous. We objected to this, as in case of an attack we should be helpless and we had no faith in the Chinese soldiers. We were all on the qui vive as certain friendly Chinese had told us the day before that we were sure to be attacked, and one was even able to tell us the exact place where the attack would be made. Notwithstanding this, Mr. Ossent ordered the hatchways to be closed. The heat was intense. We halted in the evening and for a little time left our floating prison to get fresh air. On Wednesday morning early we continued our journey till four in the afternoon. The Mandarin Sun, after talking with Interpreter Tsing, said he must go back to Paoting. He left us at 5 p.m. About 8 p.m. close to a basin formed by the river, the attitude of the Chinese became more hostile and certain Europeans felt convinced an attack would soon be made. At 12 p.m. we weighed anchor. As soon as it was daylight the Interpreter Tsing ran along the line of boats and ordered us to close all hatches. We refused, but they would not listen to us, and the soldiers closed the hatchways and put all our boxes down. If a European moved the hatch to get a breath of air a soldier closed it at once and laughed at us. We felt we could not defend ourselves. At 6 a.m., we heard rifles and tried to get out. Each one jumped ashore, men, boys, soldiers and all. Some of our boats had their prows to a town and some the other way. As soon as we got ashore the European, formed into small groups and responded to the fire that was directed at us. In this attack some of us were wounded. We found ourselves in front of a large town of which we could not learn the name. The wall was covered with men, with lances and swords and guns. The fighting became general. All the Europeans, with the exception of Mr. Ossent, his sister Mrs. Astier, Messrs. Cadel and Pessaro—who were in one boat and had jumped on the opposite side of the river—were now together fighting. None of us could tell exactly the situation of Mr. Ossent, but in the fight there was no time to think of them. Each party thought they were with the other. Messrs. Deviment and Pagoni and several other people say they saw at this moment the Interpreter Tsing rise from the side of the river where our assailants were, and in no way try to help us. Firing went on furiously on both sides of the river, and savage cries of Boxers, who fired cannon from the wall, but aimed so badly they never hit us Mons. Daviment says he saw the soldiers of our escort join the enemy and fire on us. Others testify to the same fact.

The Boxers, seeing the boats empty, jumped in and pulled the boats away from us. We had now to take to the interior, several of us half clothed, and some with no shoes, having lost them in the mud. We kept on, now and then turning to fire on the enemy, who stopped and ran back when we killed anyone, but came after us again, dragging a cannon, which they fired after us, but never succeeded in hitting us. We came to a large pond of water which we had to cross. Messrs. Iylbert, a Belgian, and Wilden, a Frenchman, jumped in and fetched a boat we saw, and soon the whole of us got to the opposite side. In the meanwhile numbers of peasants, hearing the firing, came out in crowds, and Boxers appeared from all sides. We marched on for three or four miles, killing a good number of Boxers, who were always checked for a time by our fire. The heat was intense. At last we got to a farm house where we got a drink and a bit of bread. We tried to buy a mule but they would not sell it. The enemy were somewhat discouraged but again came up, following us. We halted to count our numbers, and then for the first time found that Mons. Ossent and Madame Astier and seven others were missing. We did not know what to do. We dared not go back, and hoped that they also might have escaped along the other bank of the river. Had we gone back it would have resulted in the loss of our entire number, and we could not leave the women. The band of Boxers had again increased enormously, and we fired again and again they stopped. We marched on in the blazing sun and at 3 p.m. saw a large village, where there appeared to be a fair going on. We marched again by the bank of the river. There were several carts in the road. The villagers rushed out, but seemed only curious. One Chinaman came and offered to come with us, and show us the way. We said, "Yes," and passed through the village quickly. The carts all began to go off fast. The Boxers were now coming up again, and trying to incite the villagers to attack us, but they did not join them. Now began a new fight. They fired their cannon at us once, and we lay down and returned the fire, all the villagers watching. We killed four Boxers and wounded a large number, and they then showed disinclination to continue the attack. The crowd got to one side and showed surprise and some pleasure each time a Boxer was hit. We now got a rest and again went for the river. A covered boat was at the opposite bank, Mr. Wilden (French), Mr. Jacobs (Belgian) brought the boat to us, in which we put the women and child, and a Chinaman came and took charge of the boat. Eight of us marched on the river bank to keep watch on the crowd. Mons. Kahul, a Greek employee of the Engineers—who up to this time had marched with the little daughter of Mons. Hespel on his shoulder—undertook to tow the boat. In this way we started, Messrs. Pegan, Georges, and Walterthun formed a rear-guard. They came across a party of Boxers in ambush 300 yards from the river bank, but as they did not show any inclination to attack us when they saw we had rifles, and as it was late, we pushed on past them and took no notice. After marching for several hours in the dreadful heat we got to Tientsin Bund, and were taken to the Astor House Hotel, where we were kindly treated and safe.

THE INNER WORKING OF CHINESE "REBELLIONS."

The native authorities from the highest to the lowest are past masters in the art of not seeing what they do not wish to see, and of employing what it is their bounden duty to suppress. It is necessary to go not further back into history than to the time of the Black Flags, and later still to the doings of the Kao-lao-hui to see how hard the Chinese government can wink at popular disturbance that is not directly aimed at itself. Years ago the Panthi and Hakkas in the South were allowed to carry on what was practically civil war for many months, before the powers in Peking thought it necessary to intervene with a strong hand.

Two causes stand out pre-eminently as being responsible for most of the insurrectionary movements in China, the machinations of secret societies and the disturbing effects of religion. Of the two the latter is of the greatest importance since it is to it that we have mainly to attribute the Mohamedan outbreaks in the North and in Yunnan, and the terrible Taiping rebellion of the fifties and sixties. The attempts by secret societies have always been abortive, and their effects unworthy of comparison with those before named. That during which the Triads took Shanghai was perhaps the most formidable.

It should be noticed as most significant that while all previous outbreaks have originated at great distances from the capital the "Boxer" trouble is centred in and around Peking, and that while it is well known the Government is particularly strong in troops, so strong indeed that some of the generals have asked for nothing better than to be allowed to drive all foreign devils into the sea. This of itself is sufficient to prove that the "Boxer" movement has all along been secretly favoured by the authorities.

But in all such cases whenever foreigners have been concerned disillusionment has come sooner or later. We warned the authorities two months ago that it would do so in this instance, and the despatch of a mixed force representing the European Treaty Powers and America, with direction to restore order at the mouth of the cannon and with the persuasive insidiousness of the bayonet if need be must surely be sufficient proof to the most muddle headed Manchu that the time has gone by for playing with "the gloves" and that of the "Boxers" and their backers mean anything, naked fists, or naked swords will have to do it. Probably as soon as this is completely realised the "rebellion" will be as effectually put down as those before it have been. The "Death Blow to Corrupt Doctrines," together with Chou Han's choice productions, will be laid once more upon the shelf. An Imperial decree will canonise missionaries living and dead, and another chapter will have closed with indemnities and disgrace.

There is one cause of popular excitement which has perhaps more effect in China than in western lands. It is prophecy. Early in this year, opinions were openly discussed and fears expressed that there would be trouble because it happens that there are two eighth moons, the intercalary month falling at that time this year. In any land where education has a hold, and science wields some sway, such puerile ideas would need but utterance to be laughed down, but the Chinaman is a dear lover of the occult, and prone to believe without adequate cause. In such cases the evil-disposed find a superstitious evil already prepared, and belief readily becomes performance. It is very unlikely that the "Boxer" outbreak will be allowed to spread. There are too many foreign interests at stake for a twentieth century Taiping Wong to conquer nine-tenths of the provinces and kill millions of the people. The movement is much more likely soon to cool down. What the effect will be, upon the Chinese government is quite another question.—*Celestial Empire.*

PIRACY ON THE WEST RIVER.

THE STEAMER 'WUCHOW' TO THE RESCUE.

The officers and crew of the river steamer Wuchow, in command of Captain R. D. Thomas, had an exciting experience with pirates on Thursday last near Yuet-Sing on the West River. A gang of pirates had attached a raft floating downstream and were making off on the approach of the steamer by means of whose timely intervention two of the thieves were killed and third wounded. The circumstances, as reported, show that the "Wuchow" was passing Yuet Sing at 3.35 p.m. on Thursday, 31st May, when those on board heard a number of shots fired, and observed the firing was from a raft about a mile further down the river. As the steamer approached, the raftmen waved frantically and shouted out that they had been pirated by a sampan which had just left them and was making for the shore. Captain Thomas turned the "Wuchow" round with the intention of cutting off the pirates, but having a big lighter in tow this operation naturally occupied a considerable time. The crew of the Wuchow followed the example of the people on the raft by firing into the sampan which was being rowed swiftly to the bank. Immediately the shore was reached, seven men got out of the sampan and climbing up on the towing path ran for their lives. Several shots were fired after them from the Wuchow but the pirates had only to run about fifty yards to a bend in the path which hid them from sight. The Wuchow seemed to have come on the scene just in time to prevent the pirates from thoroughly pillaging the raft, as they left their firearms behind, and their departure was so precipitate that one man was unable to get into the sampan and had to swim ashore. He was discovered from the Wuchow as he was climbing up the bank and a few shots caused him to seek shelter behind a rock. Captain Thomas kept the ship opposite his hiding place and whenever he endeavoured to escape fired a shot, thus preventing him from moving off. After a delay of nearly half-an-hour a boat, containing eight soldiers, came down from the guard boat lying at Yuet Sing, and one of the raftmen went ashore armed with a gun. The men climbed up to the towing path and fired several shots at the pirate behind the rock and having brought him into the open four more shots were fired at him. One of the soldiers then ran in and threw the pirate down and bound him and the party then drew off about ten yards and shot the pirate dead. In the meantime the chief officer went after the sampan and found in it one man dead and another badly wounded. These men were well dressed, in silks, etc. As soon as the soldiers got into their boat the sampan was handed over and was towed to Yuet Sing.—*China Mail*, June 18.

A CRISIS IN KOREA.

JAPAN REINFORCES THE GARRION AT SEOUL.

The Korean correspondent of the 'Nagasaki Press," writing on May 29, says:—

On Sunday night, May 27th, 1900, a deed was committed in Seoul the political consequences of which no one can at this time foretell. On that night General An Kyeng-su and Kwon Yong-chin, former Cabinet Ministers of the Korean Government and leaders of the progressive party, were privately hanged in the Seoul prison as traitors. Their story briefly told is as follows:

On the reform of the Korean administration after the China-Japan war, among the men who rose to the highest positions were the two men executed on Sunday night. They were both from aristocratic families and appeared to be acceptable to the Emperor. Kwon, however, became involved in the affair of October, 1895, which resulted in the assassination of Queen Min, and on the downfall of the Kim Hong-chip Ministry through the Emperor's 'coup' of flight to the Russian Legation, Kwon fled to Japan with the other members of that Cabinet. An Kyeng-Su was not involved in the Queen Min affair and continued in office until last year, when he became involved in a plan to induce the Emperor to retire from active Government with the title of "Grand Emperor" and invest the Crown Prince with the sovereignty. This would have been the highest patriotism in the days of the Crown Prince's mother, Queen Min, but her place is now filled by the Court favourite Madame Om, who wishes to place her own son on the throne, so An Kyeng-su was adjudged guilty of high treason and took a hasty trip to Japan and joined the refugees there.

Now comes the second act. The Korean Government made claims that Japan, in giving asylum to political refugees, was acting unfriendly to Korea. Special promises were given to Mr. Hayashi, the Japanese Minister, that if these refugees would return a fair trial without torture would be given them. Under this guarantee General An was the first to return and surrender himself for trial, which he did in February last. He was put in prison, a Japanese guard being with him all the time as first. From time to time we heard of An as being up for trial, and finally came the announcement that he would be sent into exile for ten years. But no sentence was passed and he remained in prison in Seoul.

About May 10th, Kwon Yong-chin returned from Japan and surrendered himself, demanding a trial. He was put in close confinement, and about one week ago the prison authorities, contrary to the Imperial promise to Japan, began torturing the two men. This became so severe that both men lost consciousness under it, and the report was spread abroad that they had died during the process. This proved untrue. It was evident, however, that some stamina to brave Japan had been injected into the Korean invertebrate, for on Sunday it was evident that death was determined upon. First the Ministers of State sent in a memorial that in view of the past misdeeds of the prisoners they could not control their indignation and begged his Majesty to order them to be killed. The Imperial reply asked them if they thought he could forget the past? He was one with them in their anger.

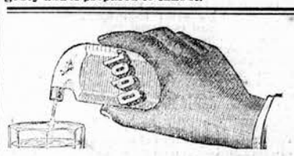
That night, without trial, sentence, or any of the formalities usual under such cases, the two men were 'hanged' after the Korean fashion in the prison that is, a cord was fastened around their necks, drawn through a hole in the wall, twisted up tight on the inside, and the victims strangled. The next day a notification was posted at the Great Bell that they had met the fate of arch-traitors.

The story is a shocking, sickening one. All day Monday the pedlars (the Korean Boxers) demonstrated in the streets of Seoul and great excitement prevailed. A mob of several hundred of them visited the prison and demanded that the bodies be given up to be quartered and mutilated. A gang of thirty or more men, described by one of the papers as 'patriotic gentlemen' visited the ex-fortune teller Yi Yuin, who now as Chief Commissioner of Police adds the killing of these two men to his long list of iniquities, and demanded that they be given the hearts of the two victims that they might eat them. The better class of people in and about Seoul are horrified at the deed and stand aghast at the possible consequences.

What will the Japanese Government do? That is one of the political consequences which no one can foretell. Minister Hayashi, one of the brightest men Japan has had here, on hearing the news immediately demanded an audience with the Emperor. This was refused him. He then sent a vigorous letter of protest to the Foreign Minister and there is no doubt that the wires between Seoul and Tokyo have been kept busily at work since yesterday.

It is notorious that Korea inaugurated the war between Japan and China, and the first ostensible act of that great tragedy was the assassination by a minion of the Korea Emperor of Kim Ok-Kiun in Shanghai. Is it possible that again this fatal notion is about to deluge the For East in blood? It is notorious that the relations between Japan and a certain Power are strained to breaking point. It is also notorious that the faction in Korea which has done An and Kwon to death is in favour of that certain Power.

Just at this time also a company of Japanese infantry have arrived to relieve part of the troops in the Japanese garrison in Seoul. The relieving purpose has been given up, so that so far they really constitute a reinforcement to the Seoul garrison. Japan knows just what step to take in this emergency and is prepared to take it.



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FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

PAINTED muslins are, so far, the success of the season. The splendid weather that favoured the beginning of the week gave almost the first opportunity for wearing them, a cold wind being for the first time absent. The designs of these muslins are admirable, whether they are of the bold and florid sort, or of the neater and simpler kind. A very telling effect was made by a muslin on which tulips in scarlet and golden yellow were scattered over an ecru ground. On another there were large creamy roses, yellow roses, and pink roses strewn on a black ground, and reminding one of the Dolly Varden dresses that were fashionable about twenty years ago, or perhaps five and twenty. Some of the smaller designs are more suitable for girls, such as half-blown roses on a very pale pink ground, or branches of hawthorn in the natural pink on a buff ground. Pale blue makes an excellent background for white blossoms of all kinds. Apple blossom, pear blossom, and sprays of white bloom are in great favour this season; and the shamrock is seen on one out of every dozen new dresses.

A muslin with the little green shamrock strewn over it makes a good gown, the ground being a very soft, pale blue, just the tint of the flax-flower. The shaped shoulder-collar is made of silk in this lovely tone, bordered with bands of cream-coloured guipure. The yoke and vest are in white muslin, tucked in series of three, and with a band of insertion run with ribbon velvet hiding the fastenings. The skirt is trimmed so as to simulate a long double skirt. This is only in appearance, for the pleated blue silk is sewn upon the skirt itself, the lace edging falling over the top of it. Above that again is a band of the guipure, lined with the blue silk. The form of the zouave may be particularly recommended for neatness and finish, points in which this popular little garment occasionally fails. The belt is black velvet, cut on the bias, and arranged in a small point in front.

Another is a lace gown prepared for Ascot. It is in deep cream-coloured guipure, over pleated white silk muslin, through which the white satin lining is scarcely visible. The way in which the skirt is made commands it to the unskilled, the amateur dressmaker. A plain breadth forms the front, the sides being finished with the edge of the design itself. Two breadths, cut away at the top, from the train, with a third inserted in a number of pleats in the very centre. The bodice has a yoke and under-sleeves of very fine, tucked silk muslin, the fulness from which forms the vest, the lace being shaped like a low bodice front and back. The collar is made of the lace, with narrow black velvet ribbon run through it. A chou of black chiffon with pleated ends tims one side of the bodice. The sleeves, rather wider below the elbows than above, stop short to show the under-sleeves. The latter end in a little double goffered frill, which falls over the hands. The hat is fine black crinoline, with green feathers and a knot of green velvet.

Some women wear their hats tilted forward almost on their noses, but this has a very odd look when the nose falls into the extreme of smallness or largeness. In the former case the hat makes it look diminutive to the point of disappearance. In the latter, the nose is apt to suggest an erection purposed for the support of the hat. A slight tilt forward is pretty enough allowing the brim to cast that becoming shade over the eyes that deepens them in colour and expression. Two slender lines of black under the brim make a white straw hat much less trying than it would otherwise be. It is difficult to understand why this should be so, but there is no doubt of the fact.

The river season has well begun, and white gowns in pique, mescelia, English muslin, chiffon, vivella, cashmere, and voile are to be seen on launches, in punts, and skiffs every fine afternoon. Trailing skirts are out of place on board a boat, and most of the river gowns are cut sensibly short. A white batiste seen a day or two since on a clever punter had pastel shades of red, white, and blue sewn round the hem, and forming a bolero outline on the bodice. The Union Jack cushions in the punt took all the colour out of these patriotic strips of velvet. Narrow black velvet is used by the mile on all sorts of thin muslin gowns. It is often so very narrow that there is scarcely room for the needle to set in the stitches that sew it on. A lovely orange and cream-coloured muslin has several rows of this very narrow black velvet round it, all set in groups of threes. The hat, made of cream-coloured chiffon, with a crown of black fancy straw, has for trimming a large rosette of black velvet ribbon, and a bunch of velvet carrots, realistically orange, with a circle of green round the top of each, and a spray or two of the vegetable's feathery foliage. Green currants are rather a favourite trimming, and among flowers the rose is a long way ahead of any other for purposes of millinery.

Another heat wave has sent us from wraps to revel in airy frocks. This time we are better prepared, and London may be said to have fairly blossomed with pretty frocks these last few days. The success of this summer rests with the voiles and flowered muslins, the former lending itself so charmingly to the paler pastel colourings, and the latter being so decidedly picturesque. The frock luxurious—that which airs itself at Auteuil Longchamp, or Ascot—is mainly of lace. Indeed, it has been the same tale for something like three summers in the gay world of Paris, only that now the Parisiennes are adding luxury to luxury, and encrusting their lace frocks with wondrous embroideries that only fairy fingers would seem able to compass. Perhaps the loeiest effect is that gained by embroidering artificial flowers of fine texture on to the lace. The flower is treated by the taking away of the cup from which the petals spring, so that it lies flat on the surface of the lace or tulle. Roses mainly are used for such effect, to which the foliage and stems are supplied by embroidering with chiffon and fine ribbons and very tiny sequins and silk thread. I am very averse from over-elaboration, but one must confess these fairy effect exquisite beyond words.

Another idea fanciful and fairy-like is the outlining of Chantilly and other clear laces with fine gold thread, and yet another the use of kilted chiffon for sashes, trimmed at the ends with lace appliques or embroideries. For all festive frocks, whether for race or evening wear, one finds pink immensely favoured as an accessory tone. Perhaps this is an outcome of the passion for the picturesque, which of course involves flowers and flowery effects in patterns of fabrics and so on. I went into Liberty's the other day with a bride elect who was anxious to secure several muslins of pompadour colouring for her trousseau, and we were disgusted to find that almost every pompadour pattern had been commandeered, absolutely swept away from the shelves which but a very few weeks before had offered me a liberal choice of these same fascinating muslins, with the whimsical blue ribbons and stripes and pink rosebud flowering. It was cruelly disappointing, and now my picturesque little friend must wait some two or three weeks till the supply has been replenished of these most popular pompadour patterings.

Fashion is showing us this summer now the picturesque and the *chic* may dwell together. Picturesque dressing is in many minds identified only with what Gilbert has called the "greenery yallery, Grosvenor Gallery" School of Costume, the sort of thing the immortal "Patience" was written to ridicule. The picturesque dressing of to-day is quite another matter, and founds itself more on the Romney and Van Dyck and Gainsborough periods than the teachings of aestheticism. Romney in particular has furnished us in the year 1900 with happy ideas. The Romney head-dress is quite one of the features of an evening toilette just now—sometimes well, very often badly, manipulated. Nothing daintier has been done in picturesque dressing than the gowns of Miss Winifred Emery at the Haymarket; though of course for stage purposes they have to be more *prononce* than anything we should affect for our day wear. The spirit in which they have been carried out is altogether artistic and worthy of the genius of that charming actress and perfect dresser.

It seems not improbable that the wearing of picture hats with evening frocks, a modified version of the famous Duchess of Devonshire effect of big hat and *decolleté* frock, may get its chance during the present phase. Of course one cannot see how this could be reconciled with the present-day point of view about headgear as it affects theatre-goers. It is at the restaurants, to which we all go more or less now, that the need is felt, and no one can deny that the blending is marvellously becoming as well as picturesque. If we could reconcile it with surrounding conditions dozens of us would delight to wear our big black hat with evening costume.

The parasol with a Paisley border is at present attracting considerable attention across the Channel. There is a fashion, however, which promises to achieve greater popularity with us. Essentially English, it owes its origin to the recent wave of national enthusiasm. The heads of our generals now engaged in fighting our battles adorn the handles of our newest sunshades; whether they will consider such promotion an honour remains to be seen. In carved wood, or of gold, silver, china, or ebony, oftimes enhanced with sparkling jewels, their features now serve to protect the complexions of the fair, while the originals are engaged in the more arduous task of adding to their country's honour. Light blue, red, black, and white are the favourite colours. Those of glace silk are much tucked and stitched, while others, of flowered panne or of the more elaborate order, of black and white lace intermixed, are usually lined with chiffon.

We cannot all afford to wear silk petticoats, but in these days we can most of us afford pretty ones. There are some charming summer petticoats made of the palest pale blue and pink zephyr, inserted and edged with Valenciennes lace. The petticoat itself was close fitting to just below the knees, and on this was gathered a wide frill made of the zephyr and inserted with lace. The effect was charming, and one had the satisfaction of knowing that a muddy day could in no way impair its beauty, for a visit to the laundress would make it as new. Charming white petticoats are also easily made especially by the owner of a machine. Procure some woven cotton ribbon, about two or three inches wide, and some nice fine torchon lace. The frill probably will have to be about three and a half yards long, so you can stitch the ribbon and the insertion together to make a frill the depth required, and then edge it with lace to match. Petticoats made thus at home may be had for about one-third of the price they would be if bought ready-made.

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Before and since the days of Samson this is what has been said of every luxuriant growth of hair.

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It restores the natural color to the hair in every instance.

It cleanses the scalp from dandruff and thus removes one great cause of baldness.

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If your blood is poor and thin and filled with impurities, the Hair Vigor cannot do its best. You should take a thorough course of treatment with Ayer's Sarsaparilla at the same time you are using the Hair Vigor. This will cleanse your blood, invigorate your nerves, and improve your health in every way.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

Agents for Bombay.—KEMP & Co., Ld.

"A PERFECT Food for Infants."
MRS. ADA S. BALLIN,
Editress of "Baby."

Over 70 Years' Established Reputation.

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BEST and CHEAPEST

For INFANTS and INVALIDS, CHILDREN and The AGED.

"Very carefully prepared and highly nutritious."—LANCET.

"Equally suitable to Invalids and Old People."—MEDICAL MAGAZINE.

NEAVE'S FOOD has for some time been used in

THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL FAMILY.

"Admirably adapted to the wants of Infants and Young Persons"
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"Contains all the elements of Food in an easily digested form."
GORDON STABLES, M.D., R.N.

A MOST NUTRITIOUS FOOD FOR NURSING MOTHERS.

"MALTINE
WITH
COD LIVER OIL
as very Palatable, easily Digested, and far more Nourishing than any Emulsion as the Oil is supplemented by a strengthening food—MALTINE
"Patients unable to tolerate the purest & most carefully prepared cod liver oil can readily digest & assimilate it when combined with Maltine"
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CHILDREN ESPECIALLY LIKE MALTINE WITH COD LIVER OIL.
In ordering please mention
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GOLD & SILVER THREADS, LACES, CORDS, BRAIDS, BULLIONS, Of every description for Embroidery.

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FER BRAVAIS BRAVAIS' IRON *In 99 concentrated drops.*

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most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences. Invaluable in all cases of anæmia and general debility. Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.

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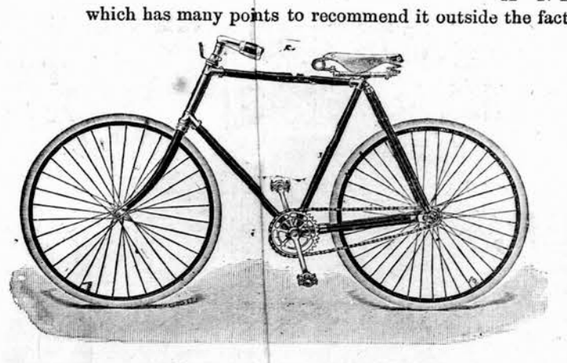
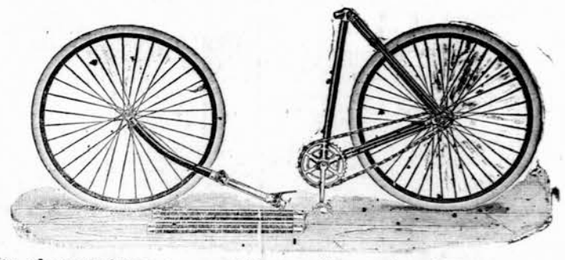
Are machines of Unique Construction and of Exceptional Strength coupled with the greatest possible degree of lightness. Premier Machines have always been noted for their wearing qualities. This reputation has been earned by the use of the highest quality of material and the Manufacturers employing nothing but the most skilled labour.

THE "PREMIER" DUPLEX,

A NEW MODEL,

which has many points to recommend it outside the fact that it is a very fast machine of the Highest quality and finish.





Its characteristics are as follows:—It can be disjointed in two minutes sufficiently to enable it to be packed in a case or basket of dimensions little more in height and length than the diameter of one wheel and the width of two If it is required to be taken to pieces each limb of the frame can be disjointed and the whole of the tubes put in a small cricket bag.

The main joints are entirely brazeless, perfectly easy of detachment and their absolute soundness and security unequaled.

SPECIFICATION.

Duplex Tube Frame, equal wheels, with 1⅜ in. tyres, hollow rims, detachable chain wheel; ½ in. pitch roller chain; 6½ in. cranks; gear 68 in. Brook's saddle, with plated springs; "Premier" patent improved rubber Brake; detachable mudguards; rubber pedals; Carter oil bath case detachable foot rests; band steering lock; standard finish, enamelled black, with extra plated parts, including the lugs, and lined rims.

The joint pins pass through the lugs and tubes centrally, they have flat narrow heads which lie in the grooves between the 2 cylinders of the lugs and when screwed up by their nuts draw the lugs round the double tubes until the latter are firmly embraced.

There is absolutely no transverse or shearing strain on the joint pins.

All the members of the frame of a given size are interchangeable.

The Tubes are constructed of crucible cast steel of great strength and stiffness and in cross section take the form of two tubes in juxtaposition, although each double tube is formed of one sheet of metal.

We can strongly recommend this machine, it has been well tested on the road for over twelve months, and apart from the points already mentioned, has the great attraction of being as portable as a set of Fishing rods and as easily packed, requiring no more attention than one's ordinary portmanteau.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE COMPANY, LIMITED, ENGLAND.

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NEW DEPARTURE IN SMALL LOCOMOTIVES. FIRST-CLASS ENGINES AT LOW PRICES, GIVING BEST RESULTS WITH COAL, WOOD, OR OIL AS FUEL.

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The A 1 Smoke
For Absolute Purity & Fragrance
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PROCURABLE EVERYWHERE.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE EAST
STANLEY OAKES
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The Best Food for Infants and Invalids in all Climates.
ALWAYS READY. NO COOKING REQUIRED.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK.

PURE MILK, COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.

FULL NOURISHMENT. PARTLY PREDIGESTED. STERILIZED.

IN POWDER FORM. KEEPS INDEFINITELY.

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They come as a boon and blessing to men, The Pickwick the Owl and the Waverley Pen.

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BALMORE OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY

Has no equal. It is par-excellence the best and best Whisky ever imported into this country. Every bottle bears a certificate from Sir Charles A. Cameron, Kt., M. D. D. Ph., Professor of Chemistry and Hygiene, L. K. Q. C. P. I., F. R. C. S. I., the great eminent Physician, Analyst and Scientist, regarding the magnificent quality of the Balmore.

TRY IT ONCE AND YOU WILL NEVER LIKE ANOTHER.

Supplied to all the Crack Hotels, Restaurants, &c., of Bombay, &c., &c.

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Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago

The EXCRUCIATING PAIN is quickly relieved and cured in a few days, by those celebrated Pills. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India.

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FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS & THE AGED

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:—"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely, REAL WORTH."

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BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

NOTICES.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE

NOTE.—We make no extravagant and foolish assertions respecting "KOKO" FOR THE HAIR, as to its being "the best in the world," and that kind of nonsense. We simply point to our testimonials in proof of the value of "KOKO" for the Hair. The high social standing of the writers is a guarantee of the genuineness and undoubted excellence of our preparation.

KOKO

FOR THE HAIR

is an invigorating tonic, cooling, and refreshing preparation. It eradicates Scurf, Dandriff, prevents hair falling and turning grey; promotes growth; contains no dye or greasy substance; and the unique testimonials from all parts of the world prove it to be undoubtedly the best Dressing for the Hair.

Athens, February 26th, 1900.
Mdlle. A. J. Contostarlos requests the Koko-Mariouppas Co., Ltd., to send as soon as possible six bottles of KOKO FOR THE HAIR to the following address:

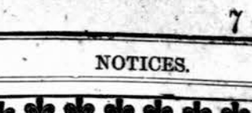
HER MAJESTY
The Queen of Greece,
Athens.

From H.R.H. Princess MARIE of GREECE.
"Mdlle. A. J. Contostarlos begs to inform the Koko-Mariouppas Co., Ltd., that H.R.H. Princess MARIE of GREECE is very pleased with the preparation for the Hair.—Palais Royal, Athens."

From H.R.H. Princess HOHENLOHE.
(The German Ambassador's Daughter.)
"'KOKO' for the HAIR is the BEST Dressing I know. It keeps the head cool, promotes growth, and is in EVERY way excellent.—Princess HOHENLOHE."

From H.R.H. Princess VICTORIA.
"I beg you to send by return six bottles of 'KOKO' FOR THE HAIR. It is for Her Royal Highness Princess VICTORIA of Schaumburg-Lippe (Granddaughter of Queen Victoria and Sister to the German Emperor)."

Sold at all Bazaars and Stores throughout India.



WE beg to call the attention of our numerous customers that we have just received a fresh stock of Best Pebbles, Spectacles and Eyeglasses, Shooting Spectacles, Sun and Dust Glare Protectors, best Rolled Gold Spectacle and Eyeglasses Frames, Binoculars, "Opera Glasses" and Telescopes for sale at cheapest rates.

Eyes are carefully Tested and Spectacles supplied.

Binoculars and Telescopes thoroughly repaired, new lenses placed, well polished and focus adjusted at moderate charges.

Jewellery and Watches repaired by well experienced workmen.

Gilding and Electroplating work done at lowest prices.

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLER
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Death Lurks Behind a Cough.

A cough ought to be looked after without delay. The cough itself is bad enough, but it is the danger that lurks behind that is to be feared. The beginning of consumption is often a cold, then a cough, then the dread disease itself. There are very many cough remedies sold, but there is no certainty about them. Being sure is the first step toward a cure.

Little's Oriental Balm

is a sure, a quick, an absolute remedy for coughs. Those who take it can rest assured that it will cure them. There is no experiment about it. It is a certainty. This splendid remedy ought to be always kept in the house. It stands guard over the health of the family. If a cough occurs in the night-time, LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM will stop it at once and bring sleep and rest.

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Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all chemists and patent medicine vendors throughout the civilised world.

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For Nervous Exhaustion,

CHAPOTEAUT'S
Phosphoglycerate
OF LIME

The modern restorative of the nervous system.

For brainworkers, professional men, teachers, students, etc., and in debility, seminal losses, dyspepsia of nervous origin and insomnia.

It is readily assimilated and promotes digestion.

PHOSPHOGLYCERATE SYRUP (CHAPOTEAUT)
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NO need to send out your Harness, Belts, &c. that are constantly in need of repairs; it means loss of time in sending and waiting when you can do the job yourself.

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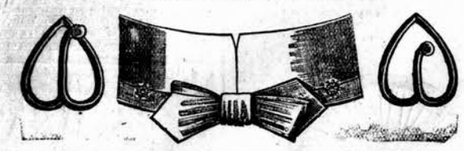
NOVELTY OF THE SEASON.
A SMART IDEA—THE TIE-CLIP.



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Pearl, Rs. 20; Diamond, Rs. 45.
Per pair—*nett.*

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At the request of The Silicate Paint Coy., Ltd., Charlton, we have resumed the Agency for their well known paints for that portion of the country which can be economically supplied from Bombay, and beg to intimate that we are prepared to supply these *from stock* at any time.
Prices on Application.

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We hold stocks of several of the best known brands and shall be pleased to quote on receipt of intimation of the quantity required.

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We represent Messrs. Shand Mason & Co., of London, the best known makers of these highly specialised articles.

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We are Sole Agents in Western India for
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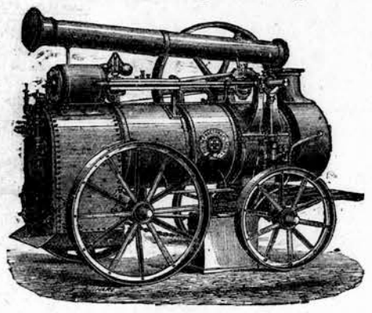

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FOR MALARIOUS, INTERMITTENT AND BILIOUS FEVERS, INFLUENZA AND MILD FORM OF PLAGUE.

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THE ONLY REMEDY FOR CHOLERA.

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The genuine Liebig Company's Extract is now labelled with the initials of Liebig's Extract of Meat Co. in addition to the blue signature

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FOR DIABETES.
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"G.B." DIABETES WHISKY.
FOR RHEUMATISM.
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Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
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KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM.
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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
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MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.
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Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
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Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.

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NOTHING FINER COMES

FROM THE LAND OF THE PHARAOHS THAN
THE ACME OF EGYPTIAN PRODUCTION
KNOWN AND SMOKED AS HIGH-CLASS

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
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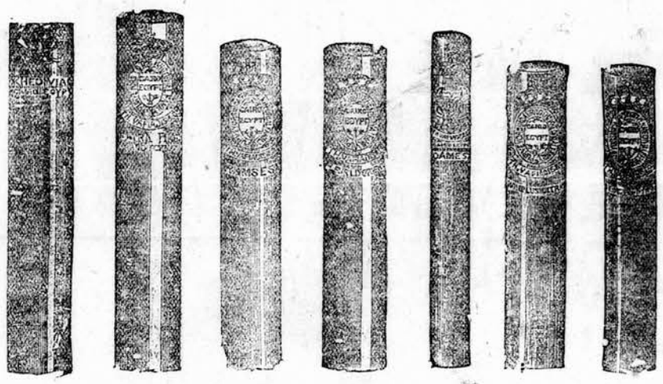

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MELLIN'S FOOD

For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

MELLIN'S FOOD CONTAINS NO STARCH, BUT CORRESPONDS CHEMICALLY AND PHYSIOLOGICALLY WITH MOTHER'S MILK.

MELLIN'S FOOD BUILDS UP HEALTHY AND VIGOROUS BABIES, AND REDUCES THE TROUBLES AND DANGERS OF VACCINATION AND INFANTILE SICKNESSES.

MELLIN'S FOOD for Infants and Invalids may be obtained of all Dealers throughout India.

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For CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.
LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.
PRICE Rs. 2-12 PER GALLON.
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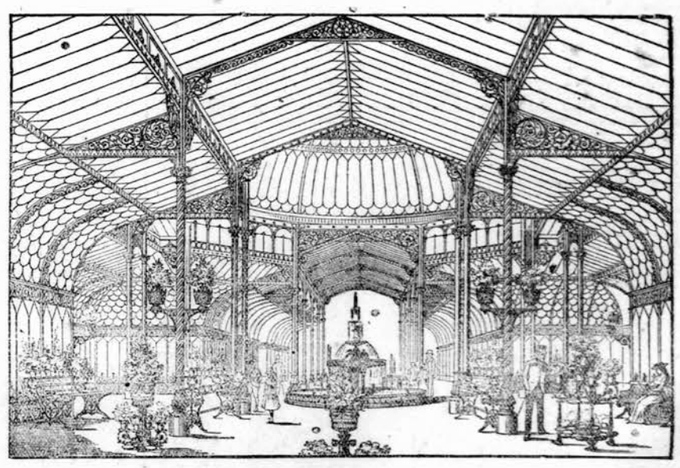

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.